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# PHILO HISTORY

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CHRONICLES AND BIOGRAPHIES  
OF THE  
PHILOSOPHIAN LITERARY SOCIETY  
OF MCKENDREE COLLEGE



★  
EDITED BY  
PAUL AND CHESTER FARTHING

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LEBANON, ILL.  
PUBLISHED FOR THE SOCIETY

1911  
C.W.

**212637A**

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W. W. & C. F.  
1911  
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## FOREWORD

*The gathering of material for this history of Philo has been a work of love. The time taken in preparation has been long but none of it has been wasted. As the sources of material were located and the material itself was obtained, the plans for the book grew. Difficulties have been numerous and oftentimes almost insurmountable. The lapse of time since the founding of Philo—seventy-four years—and the fact that no attempt to keep track of former members has hitherto been made, rendered the task of gathering reliable information very tedious. Especially difficult it was to obtain information concerning those members who attended college before 1850. Many of these joined the rush to California in the later forties; many occupy unmarked graves on the field of battle; many joined the great army of pioneers who settled up the western wilderness and were lost even to their own families. It can readily be understood, then, what obstacles the editors encountered in obtaining information concerning such men, two or three scores of years after their disappearance.*

*So, after all, this work is far from complete. Our only plea is that we have done the best that we could under the circumstances. The assistance of other Philos and friends of Philo helped to smooth out the rough places and make the way easy. The abundant material gathered by Mr. E. C. Chamberlin forms the basis of this work. The editors have followed out in the main the plans he formulated. We also wish to make special acknowledgment of the invaluable aid rendered us by Mr. William A. Kelsoe, Exchange Editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and Col. H. C. Fike, of Warrensburg, Mo. These and all others who have helped in any way to make this work a success are here assured of the sincere gratitude of the editors.*

*Paul and Chester Farthing*





## HISTORY OF PHILO

THE Philosophian Literary Society has the distinction of being the oldest literary organization west of the Alleghenies. It has a proud record of seventy-four years, that is unexcelled by that of any similar organization in the country. Among the "Sons of the Tribe of Benjamin" who are now high in the councils of state are: Hon. Charles S. Deneen, formerly State's Attorney of Cook County, now Governor of Illinois; Judge Wm. M. Farmer, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois; Hon. W. E. Trautmann, United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois; Hon. L. Y. Sherman, recently Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, and Lieutenant Governor, now Chairman of the Board of Control of State Charitable Institutions; Hon. Walter S. Loudon, United States Internal Revenue Collector for the Thirteenth District of Illinois; Hon. George W. Wall, formerly Judge of the Illinois Appellate Court, now Chairman of the Illinois Board of Law Examiners; and many others.

In 1849, twelve years after the founding of the society, Philo's representation in the Illinois Legislature began with the election of the late Hon. Edward Abend of Belleville. From that time on Philo has had its representatives in every session, excepting two, of the General Assemblies of Illinois. Since 1857, the society has been continuously represented on the Circuit Bench of Illinois; and the present session of Congress is the first since 1863 that has been without its Philo member or members in either the Senate or the House of Representatives. Hon. George W. Smith, a Philo who but recently died at his home in Murphysboro, is said to have had the record of the longest *continuous* service of all Illinois Representatives to Congress. Hon. Charles S. Zane, who, as Chief Justice of Utah, handed down the first decisions which sounded the knell of polygamy, was a Philo. Hon. Jehu Baker, member of Congress from Illinois, and Minister to Venezuela; Brig. Gen. Jesse H. Moore, member of Congress and Consul General to Peru; Hon. Wm. A. J. Sparks, who made such an enviably clean record as Commissioner of the General Land Office during Cleveland's first administration; Hon. Bluford Wilson, formerly United States District Attorney from the Southern District of Illinois, and afterwards Solicitor of the United States Treasury, are among the distinguished men on the roster of Philo. There is hardly a department of government, state or national, that has not been invaded by Philos.

But the energies of Philo have not been expended wholly along political lines. Among our prominent men in other fields we number several of the greatest editors of the West. Chief of these was John Locke Scripps, one of the founders of the Chicago Tribune, and originator of the famous Scripps-McRae League. Mr. Scripps did more to give tone and character to the Chicago press and to elevate its standards than any other man connected with the early or middle period of Chicago newspaperdom. Wm. E. Hyde, formerly editor of the St. Louis Republic, and Isaac N. Higgins, at one time editor of the San Francisco Morning Call, are also numbered among our prominent representatives in the newspaper field.

Philos have served as college presidents and professors. Illinois, Missouri and Florida have had their State Superintendents of Public Instruction from the ranks of Philo. One who served in this capacity in Missouri was Isaac Hinton Brown, the author of two well-known poems, "Nathan Hale, the Martyr Spy" and "An American Exile." There are Philo merchants, lawyers, bankers, ministers, physicians—Philos, in fact, in all the walks of life.

Many of the boys served their country on the field of battle. The names of veterans of the Mexican War, the Civil War, and the late Spanish War in all ranks from the private soldier to the Brigadier General are found on Philo's roster. One Philo, a lad of twenty-two years, Col. Lucien Greathouse, who had seen service in forty-five pitched battles, was killed before Atlanta. Ashamed of the cowardice of some of his men who had deserted the forward ranks, he leaped before his command and waving his sword ordered an advance. The trench was retaken, but at the sacrifice of the Colonel's life. For this and other acts of bravery he was brevetted Brigadier General before the authorities at Washington received official notice of his death. General Logan said of him: "He was the bravest man in the Army of the Tennessee." General Sherman's testimony was: "His example was worth a thousand men." Such is the record of one of the many Philos who were engaged in their country's service from Donelson to Appomattox.

But, though this record of personal achievement might be continued indefinitely, it is more to the purpose to review briefly the history of the organization itself from the date of its founding. On January 10th, 1837, pursuant to an invitation issued to the students of the college, seven young men met in Professor Merrill's recitation room in the old frame chapel, to discuss the advisability of inaugurating a debating society. Mr. J. H. Tam was called to the chair and Mr. Johnson Pierson was appointed secretary. A resolution providing for the formal organization of the society was passed, and a committee of three, consisting of Johnson

Pierson, H. C. Lasley and Samuel Casey, was appointed to draft a constitution and report on the seventeenth of January. The three other founders whose names have not been mentioned were: Elihu M. Peters, who became the first President under the constitution; Asahel Brown, who was Auditor under Mr. Peters' administration; and Jeremiah Johnson, the only man of the seven who held no office during the first administration—there being seven men and only six offices.

Very naturally, the first matter discussed at the first meeting was the naming of the new organization. The name which found most favor among them was "Philomathian." It was agreed, however, that Prof. J. W. Sunderland, then instructor in mathematics, should be consulted both in regard to the name and the motto of the society. When told that the name "Philomathian" had been provisionally chosen, Prof. Sunderland said: "Young men, let me exhort you to be 'Lovers of Wisdom' rather than simply 'Lovers of Learning.' I suggest that you adopt the name 'Philosophian' instead of 'Philomathian.'" The change was made and, at the next meeting of the society, the new constitution, which provided among other things "that this society be known as the Philosophian Society of McKendree College," was adopted.

The motto of Philo, "Detur Digniori," was also suggested by Prof. Sunderland, it having been the motto of the "Philorhetorian Society of the Wesleyan University."

The object of the society, as stated in article two of the original constitution, was "the mutual improvement of its members in oratorical attainments and in scientific and literary pursuits." That their interests in this co-operative work did not flag is shown by the fact that the membership of the infant organization increased to thirty-three before the close of the year. The first public exhibition of the society was held September 4th, 1838. It was a tedious program of argumentation—there being eight questions for debate, including a discussion of the United States banking system. It was enlivened by only one odd number, entitled "A Lecture on Phrenology." This was said to be delivered by Doctor Bump Monger, President of the Phrenological Academy of Kamchatka. Dr. Bump Monger was Mr. J. P. Johnson. The learned lecturer was followed by Cuff and Jumbo, who were slated to hold a colloquy on the subject of phrenology. On this program appeared the names of W. T. Lucky, afterwards the founder of several colleges in the West, and Jesse H. Moore, afterwards Gen. Jesse H. Moore, minister, college president, soldier, member of Congress and Consul General to Peru.

I quote here a description by a former society historian, of the room where the meetings were first held: "The present members cannot realize, and can hardly imagine the humbleness of the early surrounding

of this society, which began its career in a small north room on the first floor of the old frame structure that formerly rendered service as both chapel and recitation building, the site of which was just a few yards east of the present chapel. Here in this dingy room with its low-hung blackened ceiling; with its bare walls, guiltless even of the semblance of a decoration; with its dim, uncertain light from half a dozen tallow candles; with its meager library, encased in a common pine box; with its carpetless floor and its rude hard benches, met those few energetic spirits for the purpose of cultivating their talents through the solitary medium of debate."

The society continued in successful operation in spite of all difficulties until 1845, when a partial suspension of college work occurred. April 10th, 1847, the society was reorganized by a number of students who "accepted the Philosophian constitution as the fundamental law of the society." Thomas O. Harrison was made President, and Silas L. Bryan, father of Honorable W. J. Bryan, Secretary. Sixty-two years later, June 10th, 1909, William J. Bryan was elected to honorary membership of Philo, having been proposed by William E. Trautmann, at a banquet in honor of Silas L. Bryan, at which Mr. Trautmann presided as toastmaster, and W. J. Bryan spoke to the toast "Faith." At the close of the summer session of college, July 21st, 1849, the records were placed in the hands of Prof. Goodfellow for safe keeping. Former members of the society returning in the fall of the year, asserted that the form of reorganization had been unconstitutional. They, therefore, reorganized a second time, October 22d, 1849, and elected T. A. Eaton, President. A compromise was afterwards effected between the two sets of organizers.

In 1854, the society moved from its first home into a room which formed the south half of the present hall. In 1856, it was found necessary to enlarge the hall; and the partition between the north and south rooms was removed, giving the hall its present spacious proportions.

The work of the society now includes essays, declamations, orations, extemporaneous speaking, parliamentary practice and debate. The character of work done in Philo may be judged by the society's record of having won the Silas Lillard Bryan prize for the best essay on some phase of the science of government, every time but one, since its establishment, when the medal was awarded to a Clio. Only twice, moreover, since the establishment of an oratorical contest, has Philo failed to win the prize in that field. Altogether the record of seventy-three years has been one to make all Philos proud of their membership in "The Tribe of Benjamin."

## Philos successful in the Bryan Essay and Brown Oratorical Contests:

BRYAN ESSAY CONTEST.	BROWN ORATORICAL CONTEST
1898—W. Duff Piercy	1902—John W. Borah
1899—Ben G. Scott	1904—Henry Eaton
1900—Harold P. Barnes	1905—Edward D. Krehbiel
1902—Edward D. Krehbiel	1906—C. H. Miller
1903—Robert E. Choisser	1907—R. E. Townsend
1904—Arthur L. Weber	1908—W. J. Eaton
1905—Mathew L. Carson	1909—W. D. P. Farthing
1906—Chas. E. Combe	1910—Silas J. Rees
1907—Wm. F. Borders	
1908—W. D. P. Farthing	
1909—Russel E. Townsend	
1910—Edmund J. Burgard	

# REMINISCENCES

## REMINISCENCES BY JOHNSON PIERSON

**W**HETHER as students we paid that deference to our learned instructors, due their literary attainments or moral worth, is a question that our own hearts must decide. This much, however, we may frankly confess, that we were not, at all times, what we might have been, and doubtless may have given them no little uneasiness respecting the staidness of our morals. Often, unwittingly too, either through whim or caprice, put forth, by one or another—like a breeze springing up at the base of some mountain, sets into motion one tree and then another until the whole mountain roars with the storm, shaking all its pines—so, too, shook oft the college campus with the clamor of the boys at play. However, this was never done with evil intent, but only for the sake of a little muscular diversion. Students under the restraints of the canons of the university, obliged to keep their “pent up Uticas” for months, become, solely by isolation from society, demoralized in feeling from the irksomeness of close confinement; and it is not to be wondered at, that ever and anon they leap the bounds of decorum, alarming the peaceful villager in his cot by their nocturnal orgies. Such occasions, however, with the boys of old McKendree were rare.

We also had our seasons of mirth “in court and hall, with laughter shaking all his sides,” at the graphic delineations of Clemson, the queer drollery of Wm. B. Wall, the idiosyncrasies of Weer, and the extravaganzas of Jones.

But here I ask, where are those bright youths who figured so conspicuously in the Philo of that day?

One with the dear girl of his heart leaves his home and a devoted mother, goes up the great “yellow river,” halts at a village in a rich agricultural district of a sister State, in which stands a stately edifice dedicated to Science; he enters it and dispenses instruction to the youth of the village and country. He builds up a school of a high literary grade, is prosperous and happy.

After years of unremitting toil in the pursuit of his profession, the sound of the drum was heard along the border, reverberating among the hills, announcing the bond of brotherhood that had existed between the States almost a century, was broken. Flying the wrath of arms, this gentle soul leaves the scene of his youthful toils behind; westward, following the Star of Empire over the Missouri River, over the alkali plains of the Platte, he winds up through the declivities of the Rockies away beyond Fremont’s Peak, until on the top of the Sierras he looks out with



enraptured vision upon the wonder of Balboa, the outspread Pacific with its thousands isles, gleaming in the sheen of day like so many jewels in the coronet of a Czar. Nor yet does he halt. But down the cañons of the Humboldt, down along the foothills of the Cascade into Mariposa's woody vale, where "the arrows of sunset lodge in the treetops," he goes. There, beyond the clash of arms, the roar of shot and shell, he resumes his profession, instructing the youth of Vacaville in the truths of science and the elevating influence of letters; acquiring wealth and eminence, and there looked his last where the Sacramento rolls his turbid wave.

Another, a companion of Wm. T. Luckey, that versatile genius Wm. Weer, whose animadversions were as various as the gyrations of the moon, yet was no less a peer of any member of his class in mental acumen and aptness of acquisition. After years of preparation in the study of the law he married and removed to Kansas City, Missouri, to practice his profession, became eminent as an advocate and popular as a man. When the shrill scream of the fife, blown by the patriots of the Union, fell upon his ears he dropped the half-written brief from his hands, went out into the streets of the city, called for volunteers, organized them into a regiment, was elected its chief of staff, led it to the conflict of arms, fought at Young's Point, Black River, and the dreadful field of Shiloh, and followed Sherman to the sea. After the roar of arms had died away in the vales of the Potomac, he returned to his home, not on his shield, but laurel-crowned for honorable warfare in defense of his country.

Eli Robinson, not less worthy of honorable mention, the oldest member of the class of '41, northward wends his way, and almost under the eye of Arcturus settles down in the great city of the lakes; a devotee of Blackstone and Chitty. After residing many years in this city of phenomenal growth practicing his profession, he removes to Sioux City, Iowa, where in the course of but a few years afterwards, he drops from the busy scenes of the drama of life.

But what shall I say of that precocious youth, Jeremiah Johnson, of such elegance of manners, such gracefulness of form, who bore off the honors of his class, whose literary exercises had the classic purity of Addison and the elegance of Burke; the delight of his fellows, whose youth was lovely as a dream of beauty, fragrant with more delicate sweets than honeyed Hymettus, or the perfume of the roses in the gardens of Theel. His life was a poem of beauty and sweetness. After securing the honors of the university, much enfeebled by close application to his studies—naturally, too, of a delicate constitution—he took an outing among the Northern States visiting the most notable health resorts. Receiving little benefit from these, he returned home, where soon after

he took sick and, although nursed by gentle hands, despite their nursing, he gathered up his garments and went the long journey all must take.

Thus I have sketched without either passion, prejudice or selfishness, some of the prominent characteristics of those individuals with whom I was associated many years of my life, and, all that time, in familiar intercourse with them, as much so as one member of a family is with another. Many of them have done their life work and done it well—have passed from the walks of men with the escutcheon of an honorable and useful life, untarnished, bright-shining as the shield of Achilles returning from the fall of Hector, without spot or blemish.

As for the writer, a personal delicacy forbids the propriety of relating the many vicissitudes that have checkered his pathway thus far in life, and we could add by way of apology that to himself he appears like one who has written his name in sand.

[Editors' note.] The length of Mr. Pierson's article does not permit us to publish more than an excerpt, much as we would like to present the whole work.

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## LETTERS OF THOS. C. WEEDEN

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., October 5th, '96.

Mr. Chamberlin:

I send to you, for your society, my Virgil Delphini, and with it my greetings and good wishes. I am glad to return it to the place where I obtained it. In doing so, I obey the injunction of our motto, "Detur Digniori." It served me well as a text book in the long ago; now let it remain a relic of that happy past out of which has come the present so full of cheering prospects of a glorious future. It is one of the kindest offices of time to glorify the bygone days. The golden age was in the past. What troops of friends come up for recognition out of that past? We had our animosities then, no doubt, but time with his gentle touch of forgetfulness has obliterated them and left only the memory of friendships, warm and true. I tell you human nature is not all bad; there is a spark of the divine still within us. I see by the figures on the flyleaf, that I bought the book in 1849 (cholera year), that Doctor Wood, of Carrollton, had it—the book, I mean, not the cholera—in 1848; that in 1827 it belonged to Walter R. Dupuy, and that it was printed in 1825—a perfectly clear history, covering more than three score years and ten. Let it be kept a hundred years longer in good condition, and in 1996 it will be worth its weight in gold, whatever revolution Bryan may effect with his cheap dollars.

Do you know that the father of that genius was a student at McKendree at that time? He was a Philo. His full name was Silas Lillard Bryan, as good a fellow as ever lived, everybody liked him. At an election of officers of the society, one time, there was a good deal of party spirit. The vote for president was a tie. Neither man's friends were willing that the other's should have the office, and so, mob-like, they refused to let the president give the casting vote. Bryan was vice-president elect, and he was called to the chair. He took it remarking as he did so, "It seems good to be here." That raised a laugh and calmed the excitement, and an amicable adjustment was soon made. Which shows that a hearty laugh is a good thing. Man is the only animal that laughs.

Bryan was a fine specimen of man, a six footer, broad shouldered and deep chested. He needed exercise. He secured an ax, dull as the proverbial meat-ax, and hied him to the woods in the suburbs of Brushville. There was plenty of down-timber there at that time, nearly fifty years ago, belonging to nobody in particular. Bryan would mount one of those fallen trunks, and chop, and chop, and chop, for exercise, the weather being warm. When cold weather began to come, the boys proposed to buy Bryan's wood—his because he had chopped it, and his ax was dull. But as soon as the market for his product developed, he sharpened his ax. This, though it gave him rather less exercise, somewhat increased his small change, which was a good thing. We didn't have free silver in those days. We had to work and earn it.

He was a good fellow, was Bryan. After graduating he went home, studied law, represented his county in the State Legislature and besides which I don't know that he did anything notable, except the expression which he gave of himself in his son, William Jennings. And there were Hi Sears and Bob Dolahon, and W. S. Pope, and W. C. Jones, and Henry Clay Talbott, and Henry Clay Fike, and Tom Casey, and T. W. Jerome, and Henry Clay Blackwell—but some of them were Platos—I think Casey, Jerome and Fike were Platos. Blackwell and I did the artistic work as printers on the Lebanon Journal. We were also associated as editors of the Philosophian Star, a manuscript society paper, made up of contributions of the members—at least that was the original design. We issued one each term. We read it as a part of our society exhibition program. It gained no little popularity, let me tell you. It is not alive now, I reckon, though perhaps you have something better. Blackwell became a Methodist preacher subsequently, and was most unfortunately drowned while bathing in the Okaw, having been taken with a cramp. W. A. J. Sparks, a member of Cleveland's first cabinet, was also a Philo in those days.

I presume that Newton Williams was the man who procured the Virgil from Doctor Wood. It must have been he or Hugh Corrington. They were both Greene County boys. It was the style then, perhaps it is now, for boys during the vacation, to beg books for the society library, a very good style too, it was.

Williams was all ready for graduation when he was also accidentally drowned in the creek that meanders the country north of the campus. He and Professor Cummings, close personal friends, were in bathing. Neither could swim. Williams got beyond his depth and sank, and Cummings couldn't help him. After a few frantic efforts he gave it up, and ran in great trepidation to the college for help. The boys went with all possible speed and got the body out of the water, but it was too late. I remember they came and took the printing office bellows, vainly hoping to thus inflate his lungs and induce respiration. It was a very sad commencement.

But time would fail to tell all that even my failing memory calls up, of scenes and incidents and fellows of that olden time. I would I were a boy again. Vain wish. But fond memory brings the light of bygone days around me at other times than in the night when slumber's chains have bound me; and that light is glorious and those days happy.

Hoping that you may all be able to obey Solomon's injunction, "Rejoice, oh young man in thy youth," and that you may so improve your opportunities, that the days may not come when "thou shalt say I have no pleasure in them" but that "in the evening time it may be light." I will now, lest I weary you, hasten to subscribe myself,

Your fellow lover of wisdom,

52 Royalston Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. THOS. C. WEEDEN.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Aug. 4, 1897.

Mr. Chamberlin:

I have another book which I had thought of sending you. It is entitled, "History of Minnesota from the Earliest French Explorations to the Present Time," by the Reverend Edward Duffield Neill, President of Macalestee College, etc., *Nescire quid antia quam natus sis accideret, id semper esse puerum.* It is written in Doctor Neill's own peculiar style. It is full of reliable statistics, facts, reminiscences and personal experiences, scenes and incidents, and each chapter, so to speak, stands upon its own feet; one does not have to read the whole book to get the run of the story. Some of the type I set myself. The author was a personal friend—a highly educated and refined Christian gentleman, born of Irish parentage in the city of Philadelphia, a highly esteemed Presbyterian

preacher. But he is gone to his reward, and this work of his lives after him. If you would like the book I will send it, because I think it would be a good addition to your library, and it will tend to keep me in the knowledge of the present generation of Philos, and in some sense link my name with that of the distinguished author, who came to Minnesota, years before I thought of coming.

And now as to your request to give you some personal recollections of the early history of the society—it is a hard thing to do satisfactorily. The time is long and my memory, from age and distance of time, is dull and confused. If you get nothing valuable from me, it will be because of the difficulties alluded to.

It must have been in the fall of 1847 that I arrived in Lebanon, having been engaged to become the printer of the Lebanon Journal, which was to be the college organ, under the management of the Goheens and the faculty. I had been employed in Carrollton, Greene County, by George B. Price on his Gazette. From Carrollton to Alton by stage; there being no railroads in those days; from Alton to St. Louis by steamer. There I rested for the night. Upon inquiry I learned that the stage would leave the hotel for Lebanon in the morning. I procured a seat in the vehicle, and was anticipating a grand ride in a coach swung on leather springs, seat inside, in crimson plush, and gay externally with paint, varnish and gilding.

But how different was the reality. There were four horses to be sure, but the vehicle was one of the greatest—not to say one of the most disagreeable—surprises of my life up to that time. It was a cart, and a very disreputable looking cart at that—a rough looking drygoods box smeared with mud and fastened upon the fore wheels of what might have been a part of the coach which I had anticipated. It was made to carry the mails of the United States, but was not for the males or females of anywhere. Crestfallen I took my seat beside the driver on a board laid across. And so we drove to the ferry boat, and without incident or accident crossed the river, and drove out upon the shore of an Illinois town. It had not come to the dignity of the name of East St. Louis as yet, but was known as Bloody Island; that was where Lincoln and Shields were to have fought their duel if their difficulty had not been settled. A more forlorn looking spot it would have been hard to find anywhere. Our stage didn't seem at all incongruous. It was just the thing needed for plunging along through the mud—hub-deep sometimes, and sometimes narrowly avoiding places which looked as if they might be deeper. But the driver was skillful, being used to such things, and the horses were strong and so we were pulled through. I shall never forget that trip from St. Louis to Lebanon, years before the “wah.”

Having arrived, I soon found where I belonged, and went to work on the newspaper. I "laid" the cases, and "set" type for some days in Doctor Goheen's office, at the southwest corner of the public square in the city of Lebanon. Elder Robbins—I think that was his name—a carpenter, a Methodist preacher and the presiding elder of the district, had not quite finished the office building, an 8 x 10 on the north side of the campus, which—the campus—was in a most notably unadorned state of nature, but there was a fine grove of forest trees.

At the northeast corner of the campus stood a large, rather antiquated structure, looking very much like a barn on a dairy farm. But in it were the chapel, the library, the laboratory of the college, and the dining room of the college commons, where we ate our bread in singleness of heart at the weekly cost of a dollar and a quarter. Mr. Willoughby had taken the contract of feeding the students at that price, and he did it pretty well. What if we did sometimes find a stray cockroach between the crusts of the dried-apple pie, it was not Willoughby's fault; he didn't know it was there, and was it not proof of the excellence of the pastry?—the roaches liked it. In that building were also a number of students' rooms. In the attic were two rooms, in one of which C. W. Jerome domiciled and paid his rent by ringing the bell for recitations. I used to wonder how he made so few mistakes as to time, for he guessed at it mostly, and how he could study any at all with the weight of that duty pressing on his mind all the time. Well, on the south side of the campus was a row of two-storied, unpainted shanties for students' rooms, and filled above and below with as lively a set of boys as you would find in a day's travel anywhere in Suckerdome; and how they ever learned anything in such circumstances passes my comprehension. To the west of the campus was Brushville, a half dozen little frame rooms for students. There Hi Sears and his brother Anderson, called Ad for short, had their rooms. In a shanty on the north side Bob Dolahon roomed, and subsequently Hamline.

The society at the first meeting which I attended met in the chapel, I think Dolahon was president. It was very orderly and well conducted, and had a number of officers; besides president and vice-president, there were I think, two critics and a first consul and second consul and they were called upon to exercise their functions after every performance of essay or oration. Two disputants were appointed at each meeting to open the debate, and a decision was made by the president, I think, and then came the irregular debate, in which all were invited to join, and a decision was reached by a viva voce vote. That made it popular and lively. Sometimes a professor would come in to see how we were getting on, and occasionally he would give us some of his more mature ideas upon

the question under discussion, and his speech would decide it usually, but sometimes the popular voice would be against him; for the society had opinions of its own then as well as now. All the students of any prominence belonged to the Philosophian society because for a long time there was no other. Some of their names I recall, besides Sears and Dolahon, who were born leaders but both of them very friendly; for Sears wouldn't quarrel on any account and Dolahon, though very high tempered, was magnanimous. Their chief ambition was to promote the best interests of the society and to add to its members. Besides them I remember the Corringtons—Hugh and Stephen. Hugh became a Methodist preacher and died after some years' service in that capacity. Stephen, I think, is a practicing lawyer in St. Louis. And there was Jerome, the bellringer before mentioned, who also became a Methodist preacher, if I mistake not, as was his father before him. And there was H. C. Blackwell, also a preacher, who was drowned in the Okaw while bathing. W. C. Jones, has, I understand, gained the dignity of judge in the legal profession. And O. V. Jones, R. M. Moore, and S. H. Deneen, each of them filled a professorship in his alma mater. And H. C. Talbott and a friend of his whose name I can't recall, hailed from Shiloh, where we sometimes held Methodist camp meetings and annual conferences in connection therewith. But after a time some of our members drew out from us and organized the Platonian society. Of these I think were C. W. Jerome, T. S. Casey, and W. S. Pope, splendid fellows all, and none the less friendly and esteemed because of the rivalry between the two organizations.

But I am drawing this out to a fearful length and saying nothing of consequence. Let me relate one more anecdote, and then I will stop. Occasionally an odd fish was drawn into the educational net. But, for that matter, each one had his peculiarities and so we were all odd. Some middle aged bachelor Methodist preachers, wishing to do something that might seem young again perhaps, came to school. One of these, Rev. T. C. Lopas, practised his country style of responding at morning prayers at chapel with hearty amens, much to the amusement of the boys who were quite unused to the manifestation of any emotion on such occasions. The president was obliged to give Mr. Lopas a lecture on propriety of behavior at prayers. The poor man was quite taken down. He couldn't see any impropriety in saying "amen" or even shouting "Glory to God" at chapel prayers. He didn't appreciate the fact that prayers on such occasions to a great degree are perfunctory and quite different from those offered for penitence at the mourners' bench. He was confounded but obedient.

And now, as a sort of compensation for reading this tedious letter so far, let me direct your attention to the book enclosed—hope you'll like it.

Yours truly,                    THOS. C. WEEDEN.

P. S.—One feature of our society program, which I had almost forgotten to mention, was our monthly manuscript paper, the *Philosophian Star*, edited by Henry Clay Blackwell and Thomas Coke Weeden. Once a month, if my memory is correct, we had a public meeting to which the general community was invited, and at which Blackwell and Weeden read the paper. The audience listened to the reading with great interest. It was filled mostly with original essays and sketches by the students generally, assisted by the editors, and was considered one of the principal features of interest in those public meetings. There, I hope, I have divided up the egotism in so small parcels that it will not be so offensive as if it had been left all in a lump.

T. C. W.

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## REMINISCENCES BY JUDGE GEORGE W. WALL

SOMEWHAT like the view of a distant mountain, my mental picture of McKendree, fifty and more years ago, is clear enough in a general way, though wanting in details and minor particulars.

Many names and faces are distinct, and so are the campus and the buildings, the recitation rooms, the library, the society halls, the old chapel, Hamlin Hall, and other dormitories, and not least, the boarding places. Of special happenings, not many are recalled. Indeed it seems that there was nothing very eventful during the three academic years ending June, 1856. One exception, however, should be noted—an outbreak of smallpox in the town—which caused much excitement and apprehension. There were several cases among the students, one resulting fatally.

In the routine college work there was a strong, steady movement all the while. The professors were anxious to instruct, and in the main, students were eager to learn. The teacher and the taught were in close touch—a distinct advantage of the small college, especially so to the younger classes and more or less to all.

Doctor Akers was president—a man of years and dignity, massive and rugged in physique, but mild and kindly in manner, a patriarchal pioneer, a leader in the church with a great reputation as a theologian, for he was the author of a learned book on *Biblical Chronology*, to which he had given the best efforts of his life. On his staff were George G. Jones,



professor of ancient languages and literature; Risdon M. Moore, professor of mathematics; Oliver V. Jones, professor in charge of the preparatory department, and R. M. Deneen and S. H. Deneen, as tutors.

More faithful and conscientious men were not anywhere, and they were, each and all, universally appreciated and respected.

At commencement and occasionally during the year, an address or lecture by some prominent man was a welcome and inspiring suggestion of new ideas or of old ones in newer and fresher terms. Student life was democratic and though there were various inequalities, there was a general spirit of good-fellowship.

There were many games and sports and no lack of "fun" as that term is generally understood among college boys. There were some pranks peculiar to college communities, but they were not very frequent or very dreadful, though to be sure, they were taken quite seriously and greatly deplored in certain quarters, much to the amusement of the more indulgent and optimistic, who always think there is something good in the worst of us as well as something bad in the best of us.

The two literary societies—Philosophian and Platonian—were very important factors in college affairs. Loyalty and zeal characterized the membership of each. There was much rivalry—very decided in its nature, but fair and manly. Each strove to excel and each was quite sure of its own superiority. The faculty encouraged these societies as a means of emulation and culture and sought in a discreet and diplomatic way to guide them along wise and prudent lines. Regular weekly exercises were usually attended with interest and conducted with spirit and energy. Many a diffident fellow found there a chance to get started in the way of thinking and talking in public; and no doubt many a man in professional life has reverted to those debates as the beginning of his career as a speaker.

The discussions may have been crude, and sometimes of subjects not fitly chosen, but they stimulated thought, prompted inquiry and investigation and led to useful and helpful habits and methods. Once every year each society made its bow to the public and sought to convince the assembled audience that its roll embraced practically all the ability and talent of the whole student body. Those occasions were long anticipated by all and were preceded by much careful preparation. The men who were prominent in them were willing to admit that they were pretty important persons, and indeed they were generally conceded the leaders of the day. So they were. And they set a standard to be imitated and improved upon by others who also burned for applause and distinction.

Those mimic contests differed only in degree and intensity from the real combats of later years when the responsibilities of the citizen-

sovereign devolved upon the recent collegians. In those far-away days—near the middle of the last century—students did not fear or disdain to take up the graver questions of political import which were under consideration in the halls of the nation.

Of such was that related to the admission of Kansas and Nebraska to the Union of the States, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—a controversy that was to recast the map-political and to precipitate the strife of war.

Though very few of them were voters, those students were not cloistered monks—but were more or less active to what went on outside, and thus they were preparing for the active duties of after-life.

Philos comprise a fair share of McKendreens scattered far and wide over the land. They recur with pleasure to their college days and their wish, above all, is that neither old McKendree nor old Philo may ever have cause for shame on their account. We cannot measure nor can we fairly estimate the immense influence for good that has been exercised by a college with the long record of McKendree. It is to be hoped that her future career is to be attended with ever increasing success. No less let us hope for Philo, whose seventy-two years of usefulness give assurance that hereafter, as in the past, she will be the efficient handmaiden of Alma Mater.

## REMINISCENCES BY M. H. CHAMBERLIN

To the Editors of Philo Catalogue:

You ask for college reminiscences during my career as a student, from 1855 to 1859. When you remember that covers a period which ended a half century ago, you will not be slow to gather the thought that the detail of those days must be buried under an accumulation of added memories, which, though they may have seemed all important then, are so deeply submerged that nothing short of a blast of Gabriel's trump could wake them from their dreamless sleep. Of course, I remember Philo; so do I Plato. It is probable my memory would serve me in calling up more names of the former than the latter, but I have occasion—so too does my old society—to remember Plato, for it had in its organization foemen worthy of Philo's steel—note how the word is spelled—and whose sword-crossing gave to their antagonists whatever of value there was to youthful intellectual combat. I now look back to those days and wonder that feelings of asperity or animosity could ever have been an accompaniment to the contests waged between the two in those days of intellectual encounter. The history of either society would be incomplete without mention of the other. Here would be a good text, if one might be

permitted to amplify, but that must be put aside further than to say that, around these two organizations, college spirit has ever revolved. Their democratic characteristics so long maintained, form the chief pride of McKendreens, and, as a result the secret, elect, select, and Greek letter organizations have never found footing at McKendree. As a consequence we have no caste, no select circles, no exclusive sets, inducing the neglect of study; and the fostering of fads which are peculiar to some of these organizations, are not a perpetual menace to the chief objects of college life.

I could talk of the boys with whom I used to be associated, and fellow-Philos with whom I used to join in settling questions of public policy before Congress had got through with their consideration; for we wanted but a single night of debate to adjust properly the greatest propositions. There were great joint debates between the two societies when the whole town turned out to witness the contests. Webster and Hayne were not in it—that's strictly true.

Do you know, Mr. Editor, as memory presses me over the paths of the past, I find myself constantly confronting gravestones under many suns, and in many cemeteries; the burial places of lawyers, physicians, clergymen, and others who, in the humbler walks of life, vividly call to mind that double distich in one of the world's greatest poems:

Full many a gem of purest ray serene  
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear;  
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen  
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Now, that I am writing, there are many of whom I could speak, but not to mention all would be invidious; so I content myself with narrating the event which most deeply impressed me, the burning of the original college building, erected in 1828. It was in January, 1856. It was the first college building erected in the State of Illinois. (I would it were still standing.) It was a large two-story frame building, with an attic, and ell, and two wings, standing flush with the front, giving a frontage of about seventy feet. The chapel was on the ground floor and used for public worship by the church on Sundays. The pews were high-backed, with a partition running down the center to separate the men from the women, for, in that day, it was thought highly improper for the two sexes to occupy the same pews in public assemblies. There were two doors without vestibules, by which entrance was gained direct into aisles on each side of which the pews were placed. The pulpit stood at the rear of the building, surrounded by an altar rail. The wings which formed a part

of the front were sixteen by sixteen, a story and a half high. An ell to the rear of this building was the college boarding house. In the second story and first story of the wings the recitation rooms were fitted up; the garret and the upper part of the wings were used as dormitories. On the comb of the roof the bell was hung, and a rope, reaching nearly to the ground, was rung by the janitor standing on the ground. It was not considered good fun in those days to steal the bell clapper. It was thought a better exhibition of genius, at a late hour of the night, to splice the rope so it would reach quite to the ground, and tie solidly thereto an ear of corn, so that any straggling cow, or scavenger hog, that might come along would involuntarily perform the office of janitor, to the great discomfort of the faculty.

In 1854 the present recitation building was completed, and the original building was deserted, except as to the chapel part, and possibly a dormitory or two, for, the town having grown, the students boarded then, as now, in the private homes of Lebanon citizens. It should be stated that the two literary societies had their "halls" in this old building, with their libraries in a ten-bushel box, properly shelved—which, by the way, according to Doctor Eliot, was quite large enough to hold an approved library if properly selected.

The old building, in appearance, was a sorry companion for its new rival, the three-story brick building, and it is thought was so distasteful to some of the boys, having no appreciation of the sentiment with which it was invested, that they fired it and thus went up in smoke and down in ashes the pioneer building for higher education in the State of Illinois. Thus perished a building in which Bishop McKendree, Doctor Akers, Bishop Ames, Lorenzo Dow, Doctor Wentworth, had preached, and which, for more than a quarter of a century, had been devoted to educational purposes, and over its dying embers, it is not unlikely the very boys who were the incendiaries, in the small hours of the morning, celebrated the event with a feast on roasted chickens.

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## REMINISCENCES BY W. W. EDWARDS

**M**Y active membership in the Philosophian Society began in September, 1869, and was terminated by graduation in June, 1873. At the beginning of that period the rivalry between the Philosophian and Platonian Societies was very intense. The new students were compelled to suffer many interruptions and their vanity was awakened by the attention bestowed by higher class men; for whether in his room endeavoring to secure a mental picture of the Greek alphabet, or on his way to and from



THE OLD COLLEGE.

recitations, or on the street, he was constantly attended by some suitor for his friendship who coveted no greater honor than the privilege of nominating for membership a young man whose excellence in scholarship and oratory was destined to add new luster to the page of a literary society already first in rank. It is difficult to determine after the lapse of years whether it was a deliberate judgment formed after visiting both societies or a yielding to such flattery, that led me to place my proposition for membership in the hands of James G. Flint, an enthusiastic Philo. It required but a short time for me to become thoroughly imbued with the society spirit, and even now I feel that "in that elder day to be a Philo was greater than a"—Plato at least. A number of my most intimate associates were Platos, but I distinctly remember that I regarded them with love mingled with pity for their unfortunate lot.

It was either this same year or the next that zeal in securing members assumed a form that threatened each society with financial disaster. The membership fees were greatly reduced. A reduction of the fee by either society raised a storm of indignation and invective oratory in the other, whose members, having characterized such a course as dishonorable, would proceed to vindicate their own honor by placing the fee a little lower. To guard against a recurrence of the difficulty, a joint committee was selected to formulate the "compact" whose adoption marks an epoch in the history of the societies.

The sessions of the society were conducted with decorum and becoming dignity, except upon the accession of a new president. His skill in parliamentary law must be tested, hence he was plied with motions, amendments and points of order. The custom was to decide the last named by "Fine the gentleman ten cents," which called for an appeal to the house and almost endless debate and a final vote which showed the decision of the chair sustained.

The literary programs were usually of a high order. It is not intended to depreciate the efforts of others when I note that W. W. Beech could send a gleam of sunshine over us by his recitation of "O, what is so rare as a day in June!" and how E. H. Parkinson, of deep-toned voice and flowing locks, was wont to render the "Charge of the Light Brigade." Among those who presented thoughtful and well-written essays are remembered W. M. Essex, V. W. Wilbanks, J. G. Flint, T. I. Briscoe and W. F. Brown. In oratory and debate, J. M. Brooks, C. A. Keller, L. D. Turner, G. W. Hill and L. W. Thrall were recognized as leaders, but this list includes but a few of the many who excelled in composition and delivery.

One of the coveted honors of that time was an election as a member of the editorial staff of the McKendree Repository—the college paper—an equal number of editors being chosen by either society.

The program of the annual exhibition consisted entirely of orations, and to be the last speaker on this program was to receive the highest honor in the gift of one's fellow students.

The political campaign of 1872 was at its height when the fall term opened and many sessions of the society were prolonged beyond the hour which tradition says was the time for adjournment, as fixed by the college rules. Party lines were drawn, political issues presented for debate and the political situation was typical of that throughout the country, since Grant was elected to honorary membership, while Greeley was denied this distinction. The receipt of President Grant's letter acknowledging the honor conferred by the society was an occasion for a rousing demonstration. Much attention was given to adorning the society hall, and appeals for money for this purpose called forth a generous response. A new carpet was purchased in the spring of 1872, and during the following winter an accident led to further expenditures. After the society had adjourned the janitor was extinguishing the lights, when the large chandelier fell to the floor and was broken. Fortunately the carpet was but slightly damaged. Most of the members had left the hall, but those who remained were called to order, a committee appointed with instructions to raise the money and purchase two chandeliers at once. Secrecy was enjoined that Platos might be ignorant of the loss and of our purpose.

The committee did not retire that night until every Philo had been seen, and the earliest train the next morning bore them to St. Louis, prepared to discharge the duty assigned. An open session had been announced for the next Friday evening and by that time everything was in readiness. Never before had Philo hall been so brilliantly lighted. The single chandelier in Plato hall, adorned with its ropes of brass which bronze monkeys vainly tried to climb, seemed dim in comparison.

One feature of the open session of that day was the "promenade" which followed the literary program. The doors of both halls were thrown open and for hours a continuous file of promenaders passed round and round, to the music of the hum of voices of youths and maidens. Mirth, jollity, earnestness, and perhaps the most sacred passion, found expression. Many of those voices are now hushed. Thirty years have wrought great changes to the survivors. Their paths in life have diverged widely; but there is a bond of fellowship which time cannot sever and many a heart is warmed and thrilled at the sound of the word "Philo."

We shall ever think of our college days with a memory of our associates in the Philosophian Society. The world may not bestow its favors in harmony with our society motto, but it cannot rob us of the inspiring influences received under that banner. Blessed days; blessed memories; and blessings upon the Philos of the present and the future!

## REMINISCENCES BY REV. JOHN N. HUGGINS

Dear Brother Philos:

I was enrolled a student in McKendree some time in 1871, and shortly after became a member of the Philosophian Literary Society. I was young, timid, yet ambitious to develop whatever intellectual talent I might possess. It was not conceit in my ability but a sense of my deficiencies and of my duty which forced me to accept my part on the program in spite of trembling lips and faltering knees. I was an intense Philo. I looked upon the Platos as natural enemies. I was sure that we were winners in every intellectual tournament; but when I found that the enemy was equally positive, I could not reconcile the differences in opinion. The strife included the furnishings of our halls. They purchased an organ; we a new carpet; they bought a massive chandelier; we bought two; and thus the game went on.

After graduation I met many of Philo's sons; but time forbids the mention of all. Walter Watson and I were admitted to the bar of Illinois at the same time. H. M. Needles and I formed a law partnership at Belleville. In far-away Dakota I saw L. T. Boucher as much at home in the "wild and woolly" west as in the college social circles. While a pastor in Kansas City I found E. D. Brown in real estate, and often enjoyed the companionship of Rev. Edward G. Locke, of one of the Kansas conferences. The last Philo to cross my path was L. Calhoun. Years had passed since we separated at McKendree and I supposed he was still in Texas, when he came into my prayer meeting at Marshall, Missouri. I was taken unawares, but time had not changed him and memory failed me not.

If there is to be any merit in these reminiscences, it must be their brevity. I send greetings to every brother Philo. If my name be dimmed and blurred on Memory's roll, write it again; for though I dwell amid the hills and mountains of North Carolina, I am a Philo still.

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## REMINISCENCES BY J. M. CHAMBERLIN

**T**HE social factor is by no means least among the many advantages of college life. Here are associations of vigorous young minds, elect spirits who see the world from much the same view-point, with the same flattering lens of promise; who harmonize in lofty ideals and ambitions, between whom, in short, there is much community of thought, mind and purpose.



In such an environment, and that too before commercialism and self-aggrandizement taint sincerity, genuine friendships are formed, against which the heart's statutes of limitations do not run. And while this is true of the whole body of students—and the further college days recede, the more we recognize that before after-influences made us society partisans, earlier and broader considerations made us all McKendreams—yet it is especially true of the fraternization among members of a college society. For among those banded together for a common purpose, sharing the responsibilities that shape the organization's welfare, and together struggling to do honor to its cherished history, there naturally develops a spirit of camaraderie that ripens into closest fellowship.

Into such a fellowship in the Philosophian Literary Society I was first admitted November 11th, 1887. Unprompted realizations refuse to appreciate or admit the date, and my every impulse and impression would deny and resent it, but there is damaging evidence against my conceits in one of our preserved records to the effect that on the evening of that date I answered second roll call. The uproarious eclat with which I was received might have turned the head of one not familiar with the customs of those benighted days when all initiations were celebrated by a desperately deafening din that would by comparison have faded the cannonading charivari to a lispng whisper. And this multitudinous riot was little intended to compliment the candidate, its real purpose being to thunder over to the trans-hallway rivals the exultant news of an accession to the society ranks.

Before the end of the first month I had begun with absence from first roll call when neither sick nor out of town, and run practically the whole gamut of fines by the by-laws made and provided; had enjoyed the time-honored distinction of having the house decide unanimously against me in irregular debate when no champion opposed, and had been accorded that enviable privilege of serving on a committee to carry our chairs and coal oil lamps down three flights of stairs and up two others into the college chapel to prepare said chapel for a public entertainment. For the auditorium then had chandeliers but insufficient lamps, and its own seating accommodations were limited to a half roomful of cruelly hard benches, severely non-form-fitting, painted a pale brindle and grotesquely grained. So when entertainments were scheduled, the two societies were regularly prevailed upon to furnish the lacking equipment, except the piano, which it was necessary to rent and have hauled over from the business section.

It is not a long hark back to the night I joined Philo, but the hall of that memory was vastly different from the hall of this date. Entering the door you faced an old wood stove set almost directly across the hall,

sound in three limbs, its fourth corner crutched upon brickbats. Behind it, against the wall, sat the more essential than artistic cordwood tray (alias wood-box). And I divert here to say that the passing of the cordwood providing, stove-blackening, coal oil lamp rejuvenating era, together with the change we made in dignifying that officer with the high-sounding title of sergeant-at-arms, has robbed our old custom of graduating the retiring president to the janitorship, of almost all the moral value to curb any tendency to vanity.

At the president's right hand stood a frail stand surmounted by a call-bell of the grade schoolroom type—and in this connection, be it remarked, it was one of our boasts that, among McKendree's societies Philo was first to substitute the dignified rap of the gavel for the tap of the tinkler.

But to pursue the then picture of the hall: Surmounting several tiers of large drawers (archives) almost ceiling high from its "archive" base, fitted with several pairs of tall glass doors, the whole decorated in some painter's parody on golden oak finish, the old library ranged along the east wall from the north end to the first door. Volumes classical, historical, antique, congressional and unclassified filled the long shelves, challenging readers and defying the duster and the committees appointed to catalogue them.

The sanctity of the archives may have been violated in some degree, in that one neighboring drawer contained the kerosene, and another, articles common to a scullery—useless, please infer, for I remember no regular session during all my Philo years when they were brought into any sort of service. Just to the south of the first door stood the large chair manned by the then "janitor." It was fearfully, wonderfully, but delightfully made. Its black oilcloth cover, draped quite to the floor, enveloped a wealth of cushions and padding that made the janitor's station the envy of the house; for, excepting the president and critics, every other member occupied a stern, hard wooden chair. At the two forward corners of each stage, suspended from the ceiling, were hanging lamps, almost Free-Methodist-like in their extreme plainness. These with several bracket lamps and two chandeliers filled with the old straight-wicked kerosene lamps constituted the lighting equipment. The wall paper was a bit soiled and marred but of a dignified Romanesque pattern, representing large pillars ranged along the side walls, supporting a ceiling of massive dome effect. The carpet was a rich Brussels with red and dark brown effects predominating. An oil portrait of Bishop McKendree, two oil paintings, *The Indian Deer Hunters* and *The Shepherd's Flock*, the society charter and the motto, were, I think, the only ornaments upon the walls, except the plaster casts of Webster and Clay perched high upon the

east wall, and the large round clock that hung above the stage and, save for a few months during the years I knew it, mute and inglorious. Do not read into these lines an inclination to disparage the general appearance of the hall. It was the best furnished room at McKendree College, and, well groomed for an open session, it took on parlor airs which were the object of our genuine and justifiable pride.

In the several years prior to my entrance, Philo had been blessed with strong talent who had been adding to the society's laurels in large measures and with gratifying regularity. C. L. Brown, J. F. Webb, Jr., J. S. Fitzgerrell, S. E. Nichols and C. U. Armstrong had been distinguishing themselves in exhibition programs, the first three having scored prizes in declamation contests. N. C. Childs, Charles S. (now Governor) Deneen, L. Y. Sherman, since Speaker and Lieutenant Governor, G. E. Lehman, Frank F. Noleman and Sam S. Posey had with others helped establish Philo prowess in debate; R. C. Noleman, George W. Preston, I. W. Foltz, George S. Caughlan, Robert J. (now Senator) McElvain, L. A. and J. D. Rockwell, E. F. and L. N. Staats, Samuel Slade (now dead), and F. E. Torbutt had won the society credit in oratory. And Frank M. Harper (now passed to the fraternity eternal) had betrayed a genius of the Bill Nye type which made his essays the talk of the school. In fact, to enumerate the valuable men of that period would require honorable mention of almost the entire roll call.

In our attempt to keep the swift pace that had thus been set us, one of our strongest and the most generously willing leader and instructor was Jean F. Webb, Jr. He had ten talents oratorical and had been well trained in general society work. We boasted as a society of superior parliamentary attainments. In 1888, upon the initiative of G. E. Dickson and Mr. Webb, the society revised and had reprinted the constitution and by-laws. Few printed copies of the then code were extant. From and after the appearance of the new edition, in our quest for new members, until the rival brethren caught the step, we worked overtime the argument that their society had of its magna charta but one copy, and it hidden away in the archives, whereas we furnished each incoming member an individual copy of ours.

In the fall of 1889, began a series of improvements in the decorations of the hall. The walls were, by economizing society volunteers, scraped of the old paper and by a St. Louis decorator tastefully repapered. The woodwork was finished in a rich cherry. New portieres were purchased after an attempt to dye the old ones ended disastrously. On the heels of these then record-breaking expenditures some of the bolder spirits led the campaign and re-established in the spring of 1890 the practice, which had been long abandoned at McKendree, of giving banquets at the societies'

triennial reunions. These may seem very ordinary undertakings, but to boys on painfully meager allowances, to nearly all of whom every penny donated meant self denial, they were heroic enterprises.

Previous to that organization's rather violent dissolution, the fight for the control of the old College Association was one of the spirited society contests of the year. The sole function of that organization was to arrange programs for the celebrations of the Washington birthday anniversaries. The great stakes at issue at the annual election were the election of a president and consequent control of the entertainment committee. Even that counted little, for long custom had fixed the rule that participation in the program was to be divided equally between the members of the three societies and the law class, leaving the selection of the presiding officer for the evening the only objective point. But what keener incentive for a vigorous contest were needed than the gratification of public triumph over a rival society? And so the annual campaign began early and was no mean political skirmish. For years prior to my entry Philo had been succeeding in enlisting the majority of the Clonian suffragists and controlling the association. Likewise, Philo had been enrolling a great majority of the law students while Plato had enjoyed a like advantage among the theologians. The College Association floundered upon a rock of contention over the old custom of allowing the law class equal representation with the three literary societies on the anniversary programs. The law class representatives were invariably Philos and it amounted to double representation for our society, so it was urged.

In 1891, the year following the demise of the association, the Clonian and Philosophian Societies respectfully invited Plato to join in a three-party celebration, and upon their declension, Clio and Philo made it a dual affair and celebrated with great eclat. But the association defunct, and the incentive of a contest lacking, the Washington birthday celebrations at McKendree followed the College Association into the throbless hitherto.

The year 1894 marked a second renaissance in the matter of improvement in the hall. A new coal stove with elaborate nickel trimmings supplanted the veteran wood-burner. New chandeliers with Rochester round wick burners were purchased, and then, led by several enthusiasts, a campaign for new chairs, and these added to the list of improvements.

The day will come when Philo will occupy a frat house all her own, or all manner of modern improvements and beautifications may be added to the present hall, as so many have since been, but no society membership will, I think, ever experience more pride in this line of accomplishment than did our boys in those years.

To recount impressions of the boys who constituted the membership during my rather prolonged connection, were to trespass far beyond my allotted space. To follow a sometime custom and remark, only those who have won public preferment, were all too incomplete and unfair, for while Philo's preferment roll is a worthy one, yet in such matters the old world is inclined at times to pervert our society motto to read, "Let it be given to the more nery." So such mention would omit many who were then our most astute society characters, and who now, unpretentious and unadvertised, might safely challenge the roll call for valuable contributions to the world's work. I must therefore stop short of personal reminiscences, though I fain would pass a long line of them in review, boys of fine spirit, fun-loving but earnest in their work, devoted to the society to the point of downright personal sacrifice, friends true as Damascus steel, and whose friendship for star-pinned brethren continues through the years.



## REMINISCENCES BY JOHN L. DICKSON

WHEN I see men from other schools becoming enthusiastic over their colleges and their college days, I remember my own, I pity them, and say in my soul, "Oh, what's the use? What are you screaming about? You never lived in Lebanon. You never answered Monday roll-call in the old chapel. You never prowled around the campus when the original of the heroine in "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" was singing to her papa, "Father, Dear Father, Come Home With Me Now." You never stole the old bell clapper and threw it in the well. You never tick-tacked the faculty in due form. You never made almost every night hideous in the neighborhood of Mrs. Hoffman or Mrs. Parker or Mrs. Shepard, yowling "My sweetheart's the man in the moon," "The Pope He Leads a Jolly Life," "My Bonny," and that welcome though agonizing melody, "Farewell, My Own True Love."

Oh, what's the use, anyhow? You're not a Philo. Where, oh, where in the wide, wide world is another Lebanon, another McKendree, another Philo? The glory of the old town and the fame of her college might be approximated—mind you, I say might be—were it not for the fact acquiesced in by all candid, honest Platos, that the true greatness of McKendree College rests upon the solid basis of the Philosophian Literary Society.

Modest were the fathers of the old society who chose as their motto, "Detur Digniori"—"Let it be given to the more worthy." Clio swears by that motto. The fair Clionians have always rejoiced to see the honors go where they belong, viz., to Philo, and even poor old Plato who follows a rushlight which he has fondly denominated "Via Sapientiae"—"The Way of the Sappy"—when free from brainstorms in his frequent lucid intervals will say "Detur Digniori." Why, certainly; where else could honor and glory more justly rest but in Philo? And the Clionian Society, fair galaxy of beauty, wit and wisdom, what careth our sweet young sister for the laurels of victory save as they adorn the brow of her elder brother? Ah, yes, and contemplating his glory she, too, resolves "Virtute et Labore," to be worthy to share the life labors of her so glorious brethren, and many have attained to this distinction and blessedness.

Sometimes on dark dull days when the earth is soggy and the song of the turtle is in the land, my muse gets busy. Since I have been writing I have had that uncanny, gone feeling that I always have when she approaches. Now she's here and while I am in her power, oh, blame me not for telling the truth. I feel my cue coming. I have somber thoughts—I am thinking of Plato—now the muse guides my pen:

Alas, alas, poor Plato! I knew him well,  
 Full panoplied sprung he from Philo's brow.  
 Yet, born of rebellion, stranger to wisdom and a foe to wit,  
 His star had set ere yet it rose.  
 High hopes and lordly aspiration gone,  
 The motto of that ill-starred son  
 Remains to mock the feeble stunts—  
 The counterfeits that he has done.

Well, she's gone. What have we here? Lines, as I live, that "Shakespeare" might have writ. Note the rhythm, and, forsooth, the rhyme. "Lo, stunt's done!" Right pretty, by my halidon.

Twenty years ago the Philosophian Literary Society and your Uncle Enoch mutually honored each other by plighting their everlasting troth; I think eight worthy companions were admitted to the sacred oracle at the same time. You know how it was when you took your degree. Well, away back in the misty past, Philo depended upon an old box stove for the little heat she needed in addition to the heat of debate and the hot air regularly doped out on Friday night. This old box stove, like the Trojan horse, emitted strange sounds. Poker, shovel and divers instruments of torture, applied to its rusty ribs, extracted soul-stirring music. I modestly admit of being somewhat expert in "shiveree" appurtenances, but I do not remember any one-horse fiddle, scraper or circular saw which could approach the delightful howl of the old stove when properly performed upon.

Now, during the four years I tried to run McKendree on the night shift, I had many adventures. Friday night was the red-letter night of the week. I can see the lights gleaming through the campus trees and can feel the thrill I used to feel when the long call, "Philo—o—o!" summoned the worthies into session. I was content in those days that others should wear the tin halo and take the honors of the society. I performed when I was on the program, or walked out on the Red Bridge road until I had cleared the corporation, as the occasion seemed to warrant. I was a steady repeater, though not so steady as some. I learned "Woodman, Spare that Tree," from hearing Joe Rockwell declaim it fifty times from Philo's rostrum. Joe was heard in repertoire each night and his "rep" consisted in the soulful "pome" as above, and in "Lo, the Poor Indian." How often I have wept as with choking voice he strove to declaim the lines, "Slowly and Sadly they Climb the Distant Mountains!" etc. I somehow connected his effort with the painting of the Indians down by the river side which graces Philo's west wall. There was mystery in the poem, mystery in the picture.

I remember so many things that a selection is difficult. A very delectable incident was the corrupt practice introduced into a regular election. On counting the ballots, about five times as many were discovered as persons present. One good old colored lady, to-wit, the "Queen of Sheba," received about a dozen votes, and other local celebrities were remembered. After firing three sets of tellers and fining the last set one dollar per, for incompetency, Chamberlin, Hobbs, Barnes and another desisted.

Those old days were worth while after all, even if Halloween did come in installments throughout the year. The editors of this symposium ask me to give reminiscences, but if I should begin I should have to tell about half of all I remember. For time would fail me to speak of all the boys whose names I cherish. And let it not be supposed that I have no interest nor affection for our friendly honest rivals across the hall. To be a Plato is next in honor to being a Philo, and I say God bless them both. The Clios were out of our class—far removed from petty jealousies and scraps. All the girls I ever went with in McKendree were Philos at heart and this leads me to believe that most Clios are Philos at heart. I greet my brethren of my own years in school and of other years. In whatever fields of labor, I am assured that if it is a fair field they are gaining their laurels. "Detur Digniori"—yes, indeed, even though we get it in the neck occasionally.





## REMINISCENCES BY CHAS. C. BALDWIN

THE history of Philo involves, to a certain extent, the doings of Plato. (At any rate it did when I was active in the work.) They are co-existent, interdependent, and, at times, interdestructive. Their interests are harmonious or antagonistic, as the tide of rivalry ebbs or flows. To change the figure, they are blessed with a thing called "society spirit," which, if taken homeopathically, promotes the health of the societies; but, if indulged in too freely, results in what outsiders call "pure cussedness."

College opened very auspiciously in the fall of '98. The societies were outwardly docile, although it must be admitted, inwardly somewhat cross and irritable. Each was trying to outdo the other in the way of membership and programs, and they "rushed" us with an enthusiasm that was almost mad. They fed us on bran-mash composed of history, society virtues and social gossip that seemed to us fresh and spicy—we learned afterwards that it was old bait, cut and dried years before, and dished up to all comers. They seemed to forget that we had never been exposed and didn't really need that sort of diet, nevertheless we partook. Charley Morrison, especially, ate freely. He was fresh from the fields of Jefferson County, where the dust lies thick on the just and unjust, and the festive oak-runners batter alike the rusty shins of the wise and the otherwise. He brushed the dust of Farmington Township from his upper lip and took his medicine. It went to his head and he immediately joined both societies; Plato one Friday and Philo the next. Ordinarily this would have been funny, but just at that time it was terribly serious. Society spirit spread spasmodically. We wrangled for six weeks. The girls saw the joke, and, at an afternoon session admitted him to Clio. This caused new complications. We finally compromised by giving the Platos five dollars for their interest in him—Clio donated hers—and then we took the wayfarer to our bosom and gave him final instructions in the mystery of the "Third Indian." Thus ended the great "Triple Alliance." Society spirit slowly subsided.

Our mock trial that year was a howling success—so was our quartette.

All enjoyed our anniversary "blowout," unless, possibly, it was Bill Eaton. He ordered a sandwich with plenty of mustard in it but the chef was flustered and made it quinine. Poor old Bill! He sat there beside his best girl the rest of the evening with all but one bite of that sandwich clasped reverently in his fingers, his eyes speaking volumes, his lips tightly closed. His inamorata said afterwards that "Bill was very undemonstrative that evening."

We went in an informal procession to charivari an old gentleman who had taken unto himself a second wife. He responded—not! We found afterwards that he was deaf and that his wife enjoyed the same immunity. He learned later of our designs and was shocked, for he was of a retiring disposition (he usually went to bed at about seven thirty), so he offered a reward for the ones who did it. But of course we would not take the old man's money; we did it for the fun there was in it without any hope whatever of reward.

Our next move was to steal a young goat from the east end of town hoping to teach it to act as goats should act on all state—and comic picture—occasions. We taught it to butt very effectively but we had no place to keep it. The boys finally decided that my room was the proper place on the theory that it would feel at home there, so I assumed control. William was not very discriminating in his choice of victims and that was his first—and only—mistake; he let drive at the landlady the moment she entered the room. That broke up our little side-degree for she would not allow "vicious roomers" in her house. No one else would take him, so we led Sir William back to "Hexebooble."

At certain periods we had lucid intervals and studied our lessons, but those times were too far apart to do our friends much good except in so far as it gave them a rest, or ourselves much opportunity to develop that budding genius which our dotting parents had so fondly hoped for.

The next year we gained the name of "barbarians," partly because most of us could not get girls and partly because of the absence of ministerial students in our society. During a part of the year we could boast of but one. He was a staunch old Philo, but he had the orthodox failing—he loved fried chicken. And, no doubt, that love was intensified by his having wintered on oatmeal, Butler's Analogy and molasses. At any rate, he was glad to accept an invitation to a little "spread" which we arranged for his particular benefit. The paramount issue of that meal was his beloved dish, fried chicken. John ate and ate and ate, pushed his chair back, and ate some more. But, suddenly he stopped, and with a comical look of dawning suspicion and abused faith on his face, whispered, "Boys, did you steal these chickens?" We shamelessly admitted that we had. He sat for a long time in meditation, but finally heaved a sigh of supreme content—of a stricken conscience—and rose to go. He paused at the door with these words: "Fellows, I know it's all wrong but I'm mighty glad I didn't ask that question an hour ago." Somehow, after that pathetic statement we did not have the heart nor the inclination to tell that joke on our lone preacher. So the story never leaked out.

Thus passed the first two years of your historian's life at old McKendree. And it illustrates the immortal truth that very few of the

fellows who enter college really know at first what they are there for. Some grind from the day they matriculate to the time when they remind the joint board, the faculty, their classmates and the audience that "Rome once stood on her seven hills and from her throne of glory ruled the world," and reach the climax with an all-embracing sweep, "Dearly beloved, farewell"—for they are the lads who usually carry off the honors, but more, too many more, pass through a period of greater or less duration, in which "you can get your lessons when you can't do anything else." The length of this cub period measures, for the average student, the success or failure of after years. If the end of education is mental development, if intellectual growth is the reward of persistent effort, it follows that the degree of education depends upon the amount of well directed work that is done. In other words, without work—plain everyday work—that end is not reached. The work must come, either in college or after graduation, or success in its fullest extent is not attained.

This year was marked by a number of notable graduations. It would be well perhaps to mention the noticeable effect the exodus of that bunch of Philos had on our society and on the younger members. Duff Piercy, Julius Herbstman, Will Nix and Bill Eaton had been our leaders, and for the first few months after they left us we were in chaos. The work that we had done up to that time had not improved to any great extent. Now our responsibility steadied us, "the smaller fry." We realized that after this, Philo for several years to come was to be just what we chose that it should be. This spirit was not peculiar to any individual but pervaded the entire society. And it may be added, with a touch of pardonable pride, that we were weighed and found not wanting.

While this spasm of conceit is on, cumulative evidence might well be offered to prove the above assertion. In 1901, we secured the adoption of a resolution making "Parliamentary practice" a part of the regular weekly program—a feature of literary performance peculiar to Philo. We placed stress, as was Philo's custom, on original productions and debate. We demonstrated beyond all question the superiority of government by all rather than by a few. We, as a result of this policy, had perfect harmony. The following years might be termed the "era of good feeling." We settled down to good, solid, honest work, determined to surpass our rival. That we did it our records in the literary contests of the college well demonstrate. (For fear that the writer may be accused of making this a personal "puff," he will submit in advance that he never won a prize in his life—he did secure second place once, but there were only two contestants, so it was not really his fault.) And yet this is not all. We gave public exhibitions, debates, mock trials and open session programs; we held our triennial reunions at the proper times,

and we gave our friends the best we had in the yearly celebration of Philo's birthday; we improved our hall by installing electric lights, fitting in a new steel ceiling and dome, and replacing the old book shelves with sectional cases. In fact, we did about all that we could do. But enough of this. Philo certainly "did herself proud" those years, and the contemplation of it is sufficient without further detail. We will rest our case.

The following incident is illustrative of the true brotherly love that exists in Philo. Bob Croix was a Philo and a poor boy. He was working his way through college by whatever honest means he could find. In the fall of 1903, he was stricken with the dread typhoid, and for a period of many days his life was hanging as by a thread. Dr. Waggoner, who was one of the best friends we boys in McKendree ever had, was waiting on him, working night and day, and hoping almost without hope for his recovery. Our boys were doing what they could, but of course were awkward and inexperienced; the occasion was one wherein the professional services of a trained nurse were a prime necessity. The doctor, after a long investigation, one morning approached the group of Philos that anxiously awaited his report, and said: "Boys, I know what is in your hearts. God knows you are doing all that you know how to do, but listen—we can't save Bob's life alone; we must have a nurse. Can you afford it?" Afford it! Of course we could afford it. Philo was in debt and the notes were nearly due; there was not a lad of wealth in the society who could advance the money. But what of that? If Bob was dying for the right kind of care the notes could wait until this labor of love was paid. We made up a purse and gave our orders. A nurse was secured and Bob began to recover, but oh, so slowly! He had been close, too close, to the golden gates, and our gratitude for his safe return was unbounded. Every morning when he opened his eyes they rested on a fresh bunch of flowers. The nurse's praise repaid it all. As soon as he was able to travel we sent him to his home. That was the best investment Philo ever made, except, as I learned later, when Philo boys again assisted Croix when he was suffering with pneumonia fever.

This history cannot be complete without mention of the graduation of H. P. Barnes, who by the way has since entered that blissful state of which lovers talk, poets sing, and preachers rave in melancholy madness. Barnes—he was just plain Barnes to everyone—had in some way aroused the enmity of the Plato boys to such an extent that they wanted a lock of his hair to remember him by, and, incidentally, in justification they argued that a baldheaded graduate would lend dignity to the class. So, a plot was laid to shave his pate to the baldness of a pumpkin, on the night before commencement. But he got wind of it in some way, and,

without taking any of us into his confidence, he counterplotted. As it turned out, he worked it better than if we had all helped. Charley Combe was at that time a junior—his hair could grow out easily in a year—so Barnes decided to sacrifice him (a sort of shorn lamb offering) at the altar of personal appearance. The shearing was to be done after the alumni banquet, when Barnes would be wending his way homewards from Cora Gedney's. While the feast was in progress Barnes innocently bantered Combe for a swap of sweethearts. Dear, old, unsuspecting Charley fell into the trap and away they went—Barnes to one end of town and Charley to the other. All went well until after the break-away. Charley started home whistling, "Change Not the Old One for the New." The fact that he whistled should have revealed his identity, for Barnes couldn't carry a tune in a sack. Charley says that he was whistling to keep up his courage and that that particular selection was a mere coincidence. We do not profess to know anything about that—but he whistled with reason, for just as he was passing a dark, lonesome alley, four stalwart forms and a pair of scissors sprang up before him. He waited not on ceremony but ducked. From all reports he broke all records in the way of sprints, for he never drew rein until he landed in that orchard west of town where so many of us had borrowed our winter's apples. The scalpers never caught him though they hunted till dawn. And Barnes? Oh, yes, Barnes came to the room of the writer a little after midnight and "crawled in behind"—presumably to offer another sacrifice, if necessary—and there he lay and chuckled himself into a satisfied slumber. Yea, verily, Barnes hath ice water in his veins for blood. As for Charley, he rolled in about sunrise. His trousers had suffered greatly in his hasty attempts to vault the wire fences along the route of his pilgrimage, approximating in appearance this late Paris inspiration, the *directoire* gown. His return created comment.

And last but not least, a tribute must be paid to the "grand old man" of McKendree, M. H. Chamberlin. He was born in the dormitory and reared amid the gentle influences of the oldest college west of the Alleghenies. As a boy he played among its shadows, and later as a man, after Philo had claimed him, he graduated in 1859 with the honors of his class. He is in truth a McKendreean and a Philo of the most exalted type. That he had the interests of the college at heart is attested by the fact that after a long career of success in the practice of law he abandoned his profession to accept the presidency of his Alma Mater. His soul was too big, his altruism too abundant to disregard the despairing call of poor mismanaged McKendree. Mere money, political preferment, held no inducements for him. His duty to her—and to his ideals of life—was plain; he responded to the call. His advent to the presidency marks the

beginning of a series of successes unequaled in the history of the college. We are all familiar with the story of how he stayed the uplifted hammer of the auctioneer; how he resisted the blighting blasts of secret opposition; how he sacrificed his health and the health of his son, through all those long, dark, weary years—waiting, hoping, praying, until in 1905 he realized his cherished dreams in the fruition of those successes—that first endowment of one hundred thousand dollars. To those of us who knew him Doctor Chamberlin will always be “our President.” His life is the life of a *Philo*, a lover of his fellowman.

In conclusion, these lines have been written with an intermingling of pain and pleasure; but chiefly it is a pleasure, because it renews those old intimate relations so near and dear to Philos and McKendreens in general. It revives those tender memories peculiar to the disinterested friendships of college life. As for the incidents mentioned, they are as true as memory, unassisted, can reproduce them. Of course, the natural aptitude of an aspirant to the “ungodly profession,” who never took himself nor anyone else very seriously—to exaggerate, must be figured in on the generalequation; however, they are based on the truth, or what seems at this late date to be the truth. So, that is all. Our college days are gone, but their ghosts still hover round us, coming as they will.

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## REMINISCENCES BY C. A. EATON

IN these reminiscences I shall endeavor to recall the important events in Philo, and the noteworthy achievements of her members in the athletic and intellectual activities of the college. Proceeding on the assumption that not all mankind is devoid of a sense of humor, reference will be made to those mysterious, unheralded and unexpected occurrences known as college pranks, which usually act as high-power explosives. But in the beginning it should be understood that it is the historian’s duty to write, and not to make history. In deference to the cry, “Let there be light,” which has rung down through the ages like a warning against the concealment and suppression of truth, those things of especial moment will receive free and unprejudiced utterance. So, with a strict observance of this slogan in mind, I shall turn to the subject in hand with the hope that from these memoirs the reader may gain some conception of the Philo and McKendree of to-day.

At the opening of college in 1905 about twenty men made up the “old guard.” On September 25th, C. H. Miller called the society to order. To me this first session was interesting, for I received my first introduction

to the Philo, whose connection with the clan of Eaton dates back for more than three score years. So, if in this narrative my maledictions for Plato seem too strong, remember the personal equation. The regular program over, officers were elected. Vickrey succeeded Miller to the presidency and proved an able leader during the crucial recruiting period.

Everyone was active. Plato's rushing tactics were in evidence from the start, and the first night seven men, yielding to the so-called suction treatment, signified their willingness to suffer a vertical elongation of their aural appendages. Some Plato doubtless spoke the full truth when he said, "If we do not get them now, we will not get them afterwards." Knowing that to the fittest there is always sufficient strength to survive Plato's seductive power, Philo, before the year's end, garnered into the fold twenty-two men, and with what success they pursued their search for the "Third Indian," all Philos know full well.

An occurrence that tried and proved the strong spirit of brotherhood among Philos was the sickness of Robert Croix, who was taken ill with pneumonia early in December. For a time it seemed that death must claim its toll. The boys hired a trained nurse and did everything in their power to add to Bob's comfort. Dr. and Mrs. Chamberlin kindly took him into their home and until the dread disease was conquered they helped minister to his wants, cheered him in his fight for life and showed an interest in his welfare that was almost parental in its tenderness.

The date of the anniversary banquet drew near. Gerking, Weber, Shepard, C. H. Walrath and Paul Farthing constituted the committee, J. M. Chamberlin, Jr., acting as toastmaster. Three memorable incidents that occurred in preparation for this banquet were the verbal warfare waged with the committee in demanding a full report on amusements; the many spirited and fruitless discussions over the failure to return some spoons; and the assessment of Carson's dollar fine, the recurring thought of which often evoked from him eloquent dissertations on the uncertainties of justice. An impromptu regale of wieners and bread was put on in the college pasture as the closing number of the year.

Along with other society matters, a few amusing incidents claim recognition. One evening in November six of the boys visited the society in clownish costumes. Dressed in a robe of white, Bill Eaton resembled a student equipped for a nightshirt parade. Arrayed in white duck trousers, a long black coat, gold spectacles and a straw hat, the sober-faced Croix portrayed the poverty-stricken school teacher of a half century ago. Next came Townsend, clad in a suit of blue working clothes, a two-story collar and a small white cap. In addition, he borrowed the Ethiopian's glistening countenance. Hill, Mowery and Floyd



represented the means between the two extremes. Showing the gentlemen due hospitality, President Vickrey invited each one to speak and then turned him over to the censorious critics. On another evening in a wrestling bout a Philo and a Plato came together catch-as-catch-can. A little effort persuaded John to do the head-stand, whereupon Plato's keys fell to the floor and in the mixup someone other than their rightful owner is said to have claimed them as his own. Once in the absence of the President, Shepard took the chair, which seems to have been the signal for a stampede. Louis Heely entered the hall armed with a bucket and duck call. Immediately the circus commenced. Slowly and timorously the call first sounded but gradually became louder, yet difficult to locate. Threats and demands for order availed nothing, and as a last resort the chairman began to impose fines. Not to be denied, the fellows kept the fun going with fresh outbursts of laughter every time Mack waved his gavel or uttered a threat. Quarter, half dollar and dollar fines fell thick and fast, but still came that tantalizing "quack, quack." In open defiance of a warning not to touch the bucket, Gerking did touch the forbidden tin and was promptly fined a dollar. Funniest of all, the innocent suffered with the guilty. A calm at last followed the storm but Philo's credit had advanced about sixteen dollars.

In athletics, Borders, Bigler, Carson, W. J. Eaton, Franklin, Gerking and Harmon represented Philo in advancing the pigskin for the college during her last year of intercollegiate football. In the spring, Professor L. T. Weeks organized and coached the baseball team. Heely, Carson, Borders, Franklin, Large, Sauer and Shick held regular places on this squad. Both teams did much to strengthen school spirit, the one great and abiding element in all live colleges. The following June the Joint Board of Trustees put all intercollegiate games under the ban, and McKendree found herself in what proved to be an untenable position.

On May 11th, 1906, in a brief speech whose ruling keynote was "Culture is Quality," Dr. W. C. Walton presented Philo diplomas to C. E. Combe, R. E. Choisser, H. F. Hecker and C. H. Miller. Touching responses from the graduates, expressive of their thanks and their unshaken belief in Philo, were followed by short congratulatory speeches from the members. Thus, when a Philo leaves his Alma Mater he takes with him two priceless possessions—one, a reward for progressive study, the other a token of allegiance and unbroken faith.

The Christmas exhibition was held December 15th, with H. F. Hecker President of the evening. The program was: Orations, "True Service," R. E. Townsend; "The Unpopular Race," W. D. P. Farthing; "Duty to Fellow Man," W. J. Eaton; declamations, "The Boy Orator," C. H. Miller; "The Yankee Still Ahead," F. T. Howard; "The Fate of



Virginus," A. C. Vickrey; vocal solo, L. S. Faires. C. H. Miller presided over the June exhibition when the following program was given: Declamations, "The Gold Louis," C. H. Farthing; "Marguerite's Ride," H. F. Hecker; "The Polish Boy," C. R. Carlin; vocal solo, L. S. Faires; orations, "Did the Treason Pay?" W. F. Borders; "Political Reform," C. A. Eaton; "Man," L. M. Carson. From these exhibitions is gleaned something of the real standard of literary excellence maintained by the old society.

Aden C. Vickrey, Matthew L. Carson, Donald V. Gerking, Arthur L. Weber and Russel E. Townsend were Presidents of Philo during 1905-6 in the order named. Both of the prize medal contests were won by Philos. The Brown oratorical medal was awarded to C. H. Miller, whose oration was entitled "Graft." Commencement day the Silas Lillard Bryan medal was awarded to Charles E. Combe for the best essay on the "Ideal Condition Between Capital and Labor." In pursuance of a fixed policy, Philo once more challenged Plato to an inter-society debate, but again the heavy-voiced ones refused to accept.

In October some of the fellows were treated to a very gentle hazing. As amusement for their captors, they cut capers, climbed trees, sang songs and nosed coins about the walks. But, alas for the hazers, they were caught, carpeted, and later delivered a nicely framed apology filled with penitent words and promises to be good. The same night, Hill, a Bean Rancher, was taken from his bed and dropped somewhere near the chapel building. Also the janitor's wheelbarrow lost itself in the top of a stately hickory, and the Science Hall Annex laid supine upon the ground.

The keyholes were twice filled, once with plaster of Paris and once with cement, but without result. The night after the joint board sounded the knell of intercollegiate sports, that part of the recitation building east of the south entrance went into deep mourning. Windows and walls received their coat of black inscription, showing the intensity of our grief at the action of the board. The same week came the dish stunt. Plato's triennial banquet committee supposed they had made arrangements to use Clio's dishes. Intending to hold a banquet the same evening, Philo received permission to get the dishes, and after the Alumni banquet and reunion in the gymnasium, under the very eyes of Plato's committeemen, Shick, Bill and Red Eaton quietly gathered up Clio's tableware, took it to the Bean Ranch and made it safe behind lock and key, reinforced by tenpenny nails. The next noon Platos awoke, rubbed their eyes and discovered their loss. They at once conferred with our committeemen, W. D. P. Farthing and W. J. Eaton, who at the bidding of an unerring conscience made the return of the lost property more

difficult with the passing of the minutes. In the face of faculty intervention in behalf of Plato, Philo stood firm, obdurate. Then they sought Clio's intercession, but that house, divided against itself, did nothing. Recourse to bluffs and threats proved equally futile. They visited where the dishes had been but were not, searched the Farthing House, and still the much wanted property seemed indisposed to repeat Lazarus' feat. Meanwhile the dishes were concealed in a weed patch not far from the college. To say that Plato boys were angry would be putting it mildly. They were mad, their sympathizers were likewise mad, and while old Plato bruised his heels against the sides of his adamantine mausoleum, Philo wore a smile of satisfaction, an air of victory.

When the student horde returned to the familiar haunts in September, any war clouds that may have gathered had disappeared. Our *modus operandi* differed, little if any, from that of other years. We welcomed the newcomers cordially, we tested grips, counted crania, laid plans, exchanged opinions concerning the new men, renewed our vocabulary of strong qualifying adjectives applicable to our own and the opposing society, praised Philo's past work, reconsigned Plato to his hopeless place of inferiority, and as customary, unanimously agreed that the outlook was for another year of Philo successes and triumphs.

C. W. Moorman was elected President. Believing that it is better to abide with "the more worthy" than with those who go the "way of wisdom" without absorbing any of the wisdom, seventeen men cast their lot with Philo, thereby losing forever an opportunity to undergo that wonderful transformation of face, ears, body, character, voice and habits which inevitably follows the sapient's entrance into Platonic realms. One evening when all were engrossed in the business session, a squib came sputtering through the keyhole. Instantly we rushed into the outer hall. But lo! The offender had escaped, and well for him, too, for by his absence he escaped a badly disfigured visage or a complete and humiliating apology.

Scarce a month had passed before the society was seized with a desire to hold a mock trial. Saturday evening, November 17th, was set apart for this travesty on justice. The cast was especially rich in high-sounding names. Shepard as Judge Jean Vandervoort sat on the bench; Borders, bearing the pseudonym Wm. Randolph Arlington, carried out the sheriff's duties; Warren, alias Timothy Seed, served in the capacity of court reporter; W. D. P. Farthing under the shaggy guise of P. R. Biddlespoon, acted as foreman of the jury; Burgard submitted expert medical testimony as Dr. Z. Y. Killequick; parading 'neath the halo of Rufus Choate's name, C. A. Eaton represented the State; wearing the cognomen of that fearless legal fighter Joseph W. Folk, the astute Townsend

championed the defendants, C. H. Farthing, alias Wm. Rudolph and John A. Miller, alias George Collins, charged with the murder of Winona Morgan, in an attempted robbery of Pierpont Morgan's bank in Cobbs County, Arkansas. The august Vickrey assumed the rôle of Pierpont and Hadley cleverly acted the part of Vick's aged mother, Mrs. Anna Pipestem. In the coterie of witnesses were numbered many celebrities, including the bank president, his wife, mother and the cashier, the town cop, watchman of the sawmill, a homeless wanderer, a grafting book agent, a retailer of booze, a baker of bread, a village sport and a rustic maiden. The humbler witnesses bore names suggestive of their occupations. In compliance with the court's order to proceed the jury was impaneled, the indictment was read and the prisoners were arraigned, who pleaded not guilty. Then the witnesses were called, and under cross-examination were confused and tangled up. The "circumferential" appearance of Gerking as Cop Larry O'Flarity almost belied his ability to successfully cope with dangerous men. The bootlegs of the jury foreman constituted a complete armory in themselves, and his fantastic garb would have aroused the ire of the most phlegmatic denizen from the State of sharp-backed swine. Heely, "Disreputable Hit-the-path," proved the star witness of the evening and from his unkempt appearance to his care-free demeanor, his whole make-up was that of an errant knight of the road. With his true likeness concealed beneath a coat of black, the patriotic John Howard sat in the jury box dressed in the colors of the country which emancipated him. Carlin, a juror, furnished much amusement by his droll remarks, comic attitudes, frantic gesticulations and emotional outbreaks. Parading as Bunny Broadus and Miss Sallie Blush, Shick and Shoemaker enlivened the scene with their ardent lovemaking. The climax came when the lawyers rose to argue the case, for then the fickle and sanguine disposition of their razor-backed jury appeared. Loud sobs and moans that filled the air one moment gave way the next to boisterous laughs, which in turn were followed by subdued cheers, the wild waving of hats and arms when the attorneys scored a point, or made an oratorical flight. Thus for three hours the large audience was entertained.

On January 10th, 1907, Philo reached the three score and ten mark and an elaborate menu was prepared by the committee, C. R. Carlin, C. H. Farthing and W. A. Anstedt, to celebrate the occasion. Dr. W. C. Walton acted as master of ceremonies and Prof. B. E. Wiggins entertained the banqueters with a skillful exhibition of club swinging.

Imbued with the progressive spirit that hovered about the college the Clio girls prepared to redecorate their hall. In order that their sessions might continue uninterrupted we tendered them the use of our hall, which

was only the return of a like courtesy shown us in 1903. Many times perhaps, the sagacity of more than one Philo has told him to leave unexpressed his lurking desire to know just what the old library contained. So, when J. H. Hewitt mentioned the matter of cataloguing the books, the society readily took up with the suggestion, and gave him the task with Weiss and Jennings as assistants. Patiently they dug their way through the several sections, cataloguing every book. For weeks Hewitt reported progress, and at last they submitted a full report which was accepted and placed among the archives. The society's dire need of a song was met when W. D. P. Farthing introduced the Philo anthem entitled, "The Horse Stood Around." It makes Philo blood run warm to hear eighty leathery lungs give a fortissimo rendering of this song which the campus trees take up and send echoing on to Buzzard's Roost and Whiskey Flat. At the beginning of the year, we purposed to raise part of Philo's debt. By carefully minimizing expenses and judiciously handling the society's money, in June a note of \$150.00 was paid in full with interest.

A new field of endeavor opened to the societies when Professor B. E. Wiggins induced Mr. A. W. Morris to offer a silver loving cup to be given to the basketball team winning the greatest number of a series of games. Philo and Plato each put two teams in the race which naturally developed into a warm inter-society contest, and many times something even warmer and more interesting seemed imminent. Borders headed our first team which was beaten at the finish by Plato's first team. The first two of three gold medals offered by the faculty to the highest point winners at the first college field day were won by F. T. Howard and C. A. Eaton. In addition the latter won the physical director's medal.

On December 19th, the society rendered one of the strongest exhibition programs of this quadrennial period, a display of strictly Philo talent throughout. M. L. Carson presided; the opening march was played by J. W. Howard and C. H. Walrath; solos, L. S. Faires and V. B. Johnson. The remainder of the program is given below. Declamations: "Bob," F. G. Warren; "Gentlemen! The King," C. H. Farthing; "Metamora," McPherson Shepard. Orations: "Our Race Prejudice," V. R. Shick; "Railroad Rates," J. K. Eaton; "The Savior of America," A. W. Hamilton. As a sort of crowning feature to this excellent program, the boys adjourned to the bell room where in an atmosphere of hilarity and good feeling they disposed of eighteen pounds of pickled pigs feet with bread in proportion. A. L. Weber occupied the chair of honor at our second exhibition, June 10th. C. H. Shoemaker recited, "How the Widow Assisted," F. T. Howard, "Joam Dacosta," and C. R. Carlin "The Devil on Wheels." L. M. Birkhead, V. B. Johnson and A. C. Vickrey were the

orators. Their respective subjects were "Carrie A. Nation," "Illinois," and "The Man of Peace." C. W. Moorman, James H. Hewitt, C. R. Carlin, V. R. Shick and McPherson Shepard presided over Philo's destinies for 1906-7.

We observed the hard and fast rule by sending Plato the annual debate challenge but the "men of '49" steadfastly refused to join issue with our debaters. June 7th, Russell E. Townsend lifted the Brown Oratorical prize with an oration on "Child Labor." In the sanctuary, immediately after the contest, C. H. Elliott, C. W. Moorman, M. L. Carson, salutatorian, and A. L. Weber, valedictorian, were recipients of Philo diplomas presented by Dr. W. C. Walton. Commencement day the Bryan Essay Medal was awarded to Win. F. Borders for the best thesis on "The Influence of the Tariff on American Industries."

If the chief of the evil spirits slept at all this year it was with one eye open. St. Valentine's evening when the North Ranch boys were having a little spread, strange figures visited the place and were met by a storm of brickbats from the citadel. Bent on revenge because of plunder untaken, strong arms picked up the Platonized Albin and carried him at breakneck speed down North Ranch Hill to a cornfield where he spent a chilly expectant hour away from his lady friend. Fleeing his captors once, a flying tackle staid his progress and Grover meekly returned forcibly impressed that this is a hard old world. The matriculation book had barely closed for the third term when a bovine applicant knocked for admission into McKendree, and unto her the door of the recitation building was opened one Saturday night. Not content with a knowledge of German, Greek, History and Philosophy, this aspiring quadruped climbed to the second floor, delved into the theorems of Euclid, recrossed the Alps with Hannibal and proved herself an apt student of Shakespeare by enacting an original comedy known as the "Cow Stunt." Or was it a tragedy? With a thirst for travel still unsatisfied, up the narrow stairway she went into the domain of the Philo horse and the Plato mule. After her discovery at two o'clock next day, the news spread rapidly. For a time janitor Buck was overcome and then slowly, carefully, laboriously, comically, Buck, Bean and Dr. Walton coaxed, slid, dragged and pushed Betsy down three flights of stairs. Dear reader you may wonder about the after results. Summed up in brief, many impractical theories were advanced, idle speculation was rife, endless talk was cheap, foul suspicion lurked about and some averred the use of Hippocrates' art. Residents and students laughed over and denounced this prank by turns, but the sphinx remained silent as the grave, effectually concealing from the world the things it most desired to know, the who, the what, the how of it all.

Despite the swearing in of the janitor as watchman for the third ward only a few days passed until the menagerie was entered and some of those rare specimens from the Eozoic period were given a much needed airing. Much to the surprise of all, no mention was made in chapel of the punishment to be meted out to the guilty ones for disturbing the age old inhabitants of the college museum.

Plato boys had obtained menu cards for their anniversary banquet. Failing to secrete them well, somebody, supposedly Shick, Vickrey and John Miller, purloined the property and printed on the back of the cards this invitation and program, "Yourself and friend are cordially invited to attend the anniversary of the Plutonian Gesangverein, founded by H<sub>2</sub>S Fike. The same old nuts will preside and a sumptuous repast will stretch your empty abdomens. An innovation in the form of 'Black Booty' will be provided. Invocation, Pedie Rose. Toasts, 'Budweiser as a Religious Stimulant,' Ha Ha Carlin; 'The Influence of a D— Fool on a Community,' Jack A. Ray; How 'The Milkman Milked Me,' Just Beaten Sager; 'Hypocrisy of an Itinerant Sky Pilot,' Calvary Duncan." In the wee hours of the night the cards were scattered through the town and despite the fact that some were lost and defaced and others collected in the early morn, everybody knew of and appreciated the stunt except Platos, their partisans and those lacking in appreciation of the facetious. For days the mental poise in Camp Plato was far from normal. But at length Plato settled back into the dormant state. This torpid inactivity of Plato brought about the final prank of the year. To us it seemed imperative that the dead, the lifeless, the eternally sleeping philosopher and his sarcophagus should be burned. Accordingly we constructed a coffin of suitable size and filled it with hay. Marshals selected, pallbearers chosen, the imposing line of mourners accompanied the casket to the campus where it was cremated at four fifteen o'clock on Thursday evening, June 13th, 1907—an unlucky day. The scene that followed was indeed all that could be wished.

In the fall, McPherson Shepard called the society to order. This being our triennial year, President-elect Frank Hadley appointed W. D. P. Farthing and A. W. Hamilton to serve on the banquet committee. Faithful attendance, punctuality at roll call, a deep interest in society affairs and the high class programs given at all the sessions were some of the meritorious features exhibited throughout this memorable year. The ushering in of the New Year brought with it the anniversary banquet. McPherson Shepard, E. J. Burgard and W. J. Eaton composed the committee.

On the third election night a presidential deadlock occurred that was unequaled for the stubbornness and tenacity shown. There was a tie

between Britton and Paul Farthing. Time after time the count stood twelve to twelve and at last, when no change seemed apparent, open electioneering was resorted to in an effort to break the unyielding partisan adhesiveness and effect an election. Resembling a stormy gubernatorial convention, Philo heard arguments and counter arguments, praises and counter praises, pleas and counter pleas, as the champions of the two men rose to address their fellows who, still in the grip of the standpat spirit, clung to their respective nominees with inflexible constancy. Finally Britton won out by a single vote.

At another meeting, Dud Farthing was attempting to gain an audience in a debate, Townsend, his opponent, was cutting up in his characteristic way. When Townsend gained the floor, he wanted order before making his ascent into the zone of matchless eloquence. Determined to even up the score, Farthing bided his time, stealthily crept up to the speaker and bit him on the leg. Instantly the contest of brain gave way to the contest of brawn. Across the floor, up and down the rug, here and there the struggle waged much to the amusement of the spectators.

From the lack of new students, only eight men joined Philo in the fall of 1907. Through the efforts of McPherson Shepard the society secured an enlarged portrait of L. Y. Sherman. An additional article was placed in the inter-society compact, dispensing with complimentary badges after the triennial banquet in 1908. An event which kept the embers of the society aglow throughout the year was the work of raising money to pay off the debt of two hundred and fifty dollars. The undertaking was started by M. L. Carson and the members were solicited for subscriptions. The unstinted generosity with which they made their contributions indicated a loyalty and devotion of the kind that fails not. Uncertain and far distant as the ultimate achievement may have seemed at first, with every donation received the boys gained renewed courage and confidence in the final success of their purpose. On June 7th, E. C. Chamberlin was paid in full and Philo's last dollar of indebtedness was canceled. Clint generously returned to the society one hundred and twenty-five dollars to be used on the catalogue, and, acting on his suggestion, the society made W. D. P. Farthing editor of the work.

On November 7th, a challenge to debate was sent to Plato, which was later accepted. Plato selected the question, "Resolved, That Foreign Immigration to the United States Should Not Be Abolished." Philo took the affirmative and R. E. Townsend, L. M. Birkhead and F. G. Warren were chosen standard bearers. After four months of preparation the societies marshaled their forces for this intellectual joust on March 6th, 1908. Professor E. P. Baker presided. Townsend opened the debate and discussed the political phase of the question. His

strong, logical speech was delivered in a convincing and forceful style. R. C. Sayre led for the negative. Birkhead, the second affirmative, argued the sociological side of the question in a manner hard to describe. Gifted with a strong voice, "Father" sent home his clear-cut and forcible argument with astounding rapidity and then concluded with a brief rebuttal. Some have called his attempt the most wonderful pyrotechnic display of oratory ever exhibited on the chapel platform. Be it known, too, that while he held his coat-tail with a vice-like grip, there fell from his lips an unbroken stream of facts that could not be overthrown. M. B. VanLeer spoke for the opposition. Warren, third in line, after giving a brief refutation, took up the economic side of the question and handled it magnificently. His direct persuasive argument clinched that so ably advanced by his colleagues. J. L. Rentfro closed for the negative. In his rebuttal, Townsend stamped the audience and literally swept the field clear of every remaining vestige of negative argument. From the very outset to the end the affirmative submitted proof that stood intact and before their skillful refutation the negative's contention melted away like Alpine snow beneath the summer sun. Through it all we sat amused, inwardly exultant over the masterful way our men were going through them. The decision of the judges, George D. White and Edward D'Arcy of St. Louis, and Prof. M. N. Todd, of Carlyle, was unanimously in favor of the affirmative. Their verdict was shared by Philos and Platos alike.

W. J. Eaton was captain of the winning water polo team of the college and on field day, R. C. Miller and F. T. Howard captured the first and second prizes for the highest number of individual points scored in the various events.

On December 19th, J. H. Hewitt wielded the gavel at our Christmas Exhibition. The program was—Declamations: "Cut Off from the People," W. D. P. Farthing; "The Stirring Up of Billie Williams," A. U. Barco; "Ben Hur," McPherson Shepard. Orations: "Woman Suffrage," W. J. Eaton; "Uncrowned Heroes," W. C. Jennings; "The Awakening in the Orient," W. E. Britton. June 9th, our second semi-annual exhibition was given with Frank Hadley as president. The performers and their subjects follow. Declamations: "The Walking Delegate," J. G. Allen; "The Inmate of the Dungeon," W. H. Shuwerk; "An Experiment in Matrimony," L. S. Faires. Orations: "Our National Duties," E. J. Burgard; "The Popular Genius," V. R. Shick; "The Democratic Party," R. E. Townsend.

In the Brown Oratorical Contest, held June 5th, W. J. Eaton lifted the prize with an oration entitled, "A Plea for Woman's Suffrage." In Philo Hall, just after the contest, Frank Hadley and J. H. Hewitt received Philo diplomas. R. T. Croix, who had attended Denver University



since his illness in 1905, took his A. B. degree from McKendree in 1908. He also was granted a Philo diploma. Commencement day the Bryan medal was bestowed upon W. D. P. Farthing for the best essay on "What Limitations Should Be Placed Upon Immigration?" During the year Frank Hadley, C. R. Carlin, W. E. Britton, W. D. P. Farthing and L. M. Birkhead presided over Philo. The triennial reunion and banquet of the society was held in Singer Hall, June 11th. W. E. Trautmann, Federal Attorney for the Eastern Illinois District, was toastmaster and the toasts were as follows: "Statesmanship," L. D. Turner; "College Inspiration," J. M. Chamberlin, Jr.; "Sticking to the Text," L. Y. Sherman; "Nameless," E. C. Chamberlin; "Philo of To-day," J. C. Herbstmann. This banquet was one of the most enjoyable ever held by Philo.

Strange to say, the stunt docket records but four misdemeanors during the year. The chapel song books were stolen and put in the college pond so that the frogs might cultivate their musical talents; but even though they were unavoidably within a strong religious environment, these green-crested patriarchs must have found unlimited diversion in serenading the natives with Methodist hymns instead of croaking in concert the unchanged depths of the water. Later in the year wary figures entered the gymnasium with burglarious intent, took the Indian clubs and dumbbells from the racks and scattered them broadcast over the campus. Although somewhat disgruntled at this bold affront to his authority, "Yens" deigned to give the stolen goods armed escort back to the gym. One Sunday night in mid March, G. M. LeCrone, a Plato of brief standing, was captured, taken to the tadpole reservoir and treated to a second baptism. Incident to this event the old Roman warning—"Beware the Ides of March"—came to have an aquatic significance which was generally associated with visions of masked faces and leaps into the icy depths. Fortunately no ill effects followed. Lastly a steel vault received human transportation from the cemetery to the chapel steps. In recounting the performance of this herculean feat the knowing ones speak of the wearisome length of the road, the awful oppressive weight and the terrible back straining with a touch of regret for in early morn "Yens" deported the weighty deposition of the night ere student eyes discovered the presence of things sepulchral on the campus.

In the last year of these reminiscences, Dr. M. H. Chamberlin, whom the Joint Board retired with the honorary title of President Emeritus, was succeeded as president, by Rev. John F. Harmon. Dr. Chamberlin's administration was the turning point in the college's long and uncertain struggle for existence. He allayed the fears and dispelled the doubts of anxious creditors; restored the public's wavering confidence in the school;

placed an instructor at the head of the department of English; erected a gymnasium and established a department of physical training; secured an endowment of over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; made possible the present extensive improvements, and, after fourteen years of tireless, fruitful service, stepped down from his position just when the college stood in "the dawn of a grander day."

C. A. Eaton, succeeded "Father" Birkhead to the Presidency. Having lost but two members by graduation, the active membership consisted chiefly of veterans who had often tented under the dome until long after Morpheus had kissed the eyelids of less warlike souls. Success usually implies hard work, and so it did this year when twenty-four men landed safely on the Philo side. By February, forty-five men were enrolled. To A. U. Barco, W. E. Britton and A. W. Hamilton fell the task of making arrangements for our anniversary banquet which was held on the evening of January sixteenth. For want of something to do after having returned Clio's borrowed furniture, the chair committee, with malice aforethought registered in Clio's roll-book in anticipation of creating dissension in the temple of the muse of history. Upon complaint of Clio we considered the matter at length, reprimanded the guilty, waxed eloquent over this unchivalrous treatment of womankind, and finally concluded our farcical deliberations by forgetting all about the grievous wrongs inflicted.

More amusement was afforded when, with the apparent intention of inviting censure and criticism, in most scathing terms, R. E. Townsend denounced a fellow member for having violated the decalogue. The accused quietly sat through the speech, but not so with some who still saw our serio-comic performances as through a mirror darkly. Accordingly, when Kinnison moved to suspend the complainant the "old heads" decided to let the law take its course. First to gain recognition, in a forceful fifteen minute speech the non-retractive Townsend restated his position and with all the logic at his command tried to vindicate himself for having disclosed the transgressions of a friend. Equally intent on justifying his actions, the resolute Kinnison gripped his bludgeon tightly and swinging fiercely, attacked his notes and rule book with no less force and power than he did the argument and conduct of his opponent. As if by mutual agreement the floor alternated between the members of the warring factions who debated the motion with fervor. As the affair progressed, sly winks and smiles passed between the simulating belligerents, until possessed of a revised conception of society, Kinnison heard his motion suffer an almost unanimous defeat.

Prompted by an evil desire to torment the theologs, Warren, Floyd, A. E. Townsend and W. J. Eaton gained permission to render a few drinking songs. In their exhibition they indeed represented the true maudlin

genius overcharged with mountain dew. Acting on the belief that reward should be to whom rewards are due, the society fined each songster.

While making a speaking tour through Illinois in September, Governor Deneen and party stopped in Lebanon. A crowd had gathered and just as he rose in his automobile to address the citizens on the political issues, three thunderous cheers and the Philo yell rent the air. Unexpected as this outburst from the tribe must have been, the Governor quietly spoke his thanks.

Scarcely three weeks had passed before Birkhead moved that we send "the annual challenge." Joint committees met but failed to adjust their differences which prevented the debate's taking place. W. D. P. Farthing, W. E. Britton and C. A. Eaton were appointed to revise the by-laws. At the opening session of the third term we elected D. V. Gerking to honorary membership. In the spring term W. E. Britton received a scholarship at the University of Illinois, and after receiving his master's degree he was awarded a three years' scholarship at Chicago University.

The fall of 1908 saw the inauguration of intercollegiate basketball at McKendree. C. A. Eaton was elected manager. Burgard, Large, Shick and Warren (Philos), and Gentry, Phillips and Captain Pfeffer (Platos), made the team. In the spring, F. T. Howard won the physical director's medal and on field day won the first prize. For the second consecutive year W. J. Eaton led his water polo team to victory. At the June session the Joint Board placed baseball, tennis and field and track sports on the list of permitted intercollegiate games.

On June 4th, W. D. P. Farthing won the Brown Oratorical Prize with an oration on "Conscience in Politics." R. E. Townsend presided at the fall exhibition, December 15th. The performers and their subjects follow. Declamations: "How Ballington was Held Up," R. T. Floyd; "A Christmas Dinner on the Wing," L. M. Birkhead; "The Lure of the Weak," F. G. Warren. Orations: "True Greatness of America," C. R. Yost; "Socialism," J. C. Brown; "A Greater America," C. A. Eaton. A. U. Barco presided at our second exhibition held June fifth. The program included—Declamations: "Plea for Cuba," J. W. Dees; "The Lost Word," A. W. Hamilton; "The Bachelor and the Baby," T. I. McKnight. Orations: "Logical Solution of the Liquor Question," C. R. Carlin; "Dark Regions in a Land of Liberty," J. W. A. Kinnison; "The Great Conflict," A. E. Townsend. This year the society entrusted the administration of government to C. A. Eaton, W. J. Eaton, F. G. Warren, C. H. Farthing, L. S. Faires and A. W. Hamilton. In Philo Hall, immediately after our last exhibition, D. V. Gerking presented Philo diplomas to A. U. Barco, W. E. Britton, J. C. Brown, C. R. Carlin, A. W.

Hamilton, M. P. Shepard, V. R. Shick, R. E. Townsend, C. A. Eaton, C. H. Farthing, W. D. P. Farthing and L. S. Faires. R. E. Townsend, delivered a eulogy on "McKendree's ex-President," and presented the society an excellent photograph of Dr. M. H. Chamberlin, given by Townsend and Paul Farthing.

At the morning session of commencement Shepard delivered his salutatory and Britton his valedictory. In the evening Hon. Wm. J. Bryan addressed the class, delivering his lecture on "The Price of a Soul." Before his address, he presented the Silas Lillard Bryan medal to R. E. Townsend, for the best essay on the question "To What Extent Should the United States Navy Be Increased?" After the address Philos and their friends adjourned to the hall where a reception was held in honor of the orator of the evening. The speakers were W. E. Trautmann, toastmaster, Dr. L. W. Thrall, J. M. Chamberlin, Jr., and W. J. Bryan. On motion of Shepard, through whose sole offices the eminent speaker was secured, Mr. Bryan was unanimously elected to honorary membership in the Philosophian Literary Society.

This year was the most productive of stunts. Shick and Bill Eaton headed the expedition which took Guy Reid snipe hunting. For nearly an hour the eager Nimrod faithfully held the large laundry sack in his wait for game. The Seniors placed their colors in the chapel spire where they waved defiantly. Some days later the wily Markman secured a corner on wieners and prevented the Senior wiener roast. The same night strong men carried to the gymnasium Clio's piano and the Y. M. C. A. organ, regardless of the provision "that the piano shall not be taken out of the Clio Hall under any consideration." Handbills announced the program of the first annual hop given under the auspices of the McKendree dancing club. Professor Baker was advertised to handle the baton, Dr. Walton as caller and Dr. Harmon as floor manager. The Juniors painted their numerals on the sidewalks, on Friday night of the same week, but the Seniors painted a 1909 over every 1910. St. Patrick's Day was duly celebrated by the night riders. During the third term the bell-clapper was stolen. In addition marauding hands stripped the chapel rostrum of all its furnishings and concealed them in a barn east of the college. "Yens" found the furniture, and in reply to the vexatious student who chanced to question him as to the whereabouts of the lost property, he invariably handed out the grouchy admonition not to meddle with the affairs of a man of authority. Next, an ancient graveyard structure gave way to its nocturnal wanderlust and appeared on the campus not as the Law Building, but as the new Carnegie Library. Commencement week the third edition of the "Progressive Thinker" appeared, to the surprise of students and faculty. It was read and reread; laughed, cried and

sworn over; studied and even memorized as if it were a proclamation which conveyed to the masses a message of momentous importance. All the year suspicion ran riot, spies infested the land, and "Yens" slept by day and patrolled the campus by night.

In Philo, sometimes, when the boys begin to slip down in their chairs like confirmed opium smokers, there comes from the sidelines a sleepy murmur, "Hurry up, fellows, it's getting late," so I must draw these reminiscences to a close. The spirit of an organization determines its fiber, fixes the limits of its growth and controls its powers and achievements. Philo is great by reason of her spirit—her spirit of service and intelligence. As an inseparable part of the college, her work has added to the renown of the parent organization. By reason of the progressive movement at McKendree, Philo should have a home of her own, a Philo building. It should be a stately edifice reared in perpetuation of the society that has done so much towards preparing men for useful careers in life. Already this project is being considered by later-day members, so if, in the future, there should come a request for financial aid, it will not be without some premonition of its justice, its necessity and its purpose.

Let it be said that Philo stands as she has always stood, for hard, earnest, untiring work—that kind of work that is conducive to all-round growth, because it enlarges the vision, increases the range and flexibility of the mind, brings latent talents to the fore-front, encourages originality and free thought, familiarizes men with the ways and manners of other men and fosters the development of strong and lasting friendships, which link the past to the present and the present to the future. From the first to the last, from the greatest to the smallest, there is an unbreakable determination to fight a good fight and to keep the faith.



PHILO HALL.

# BIOGRAPHIES

## SAMUEL K. CASEY

SAMUEL K. CASEY, son of Zadock and Rachel Casey, was born in Smith County, Tennessee, June 27th, 1817; died at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, May 31st, 1871. During the first years of his life his parents moved to the territory of Illinois and settled in Jefferson County. He received his education at McKendree College and was one of the founders of the Philosophian Literary Society in 1837. Mr. Casey was County Judge of Franklin County for three years, Receiver of Public Moneys at Shawneetown for one year, Warden of the Penitentiary at Joliet for five years, during which time he built the new State Prison, which was done in a manner commemorating his fidelity to every public trust. In 1868 he was elected to the State Senate, of which he was a member at the time of his death.

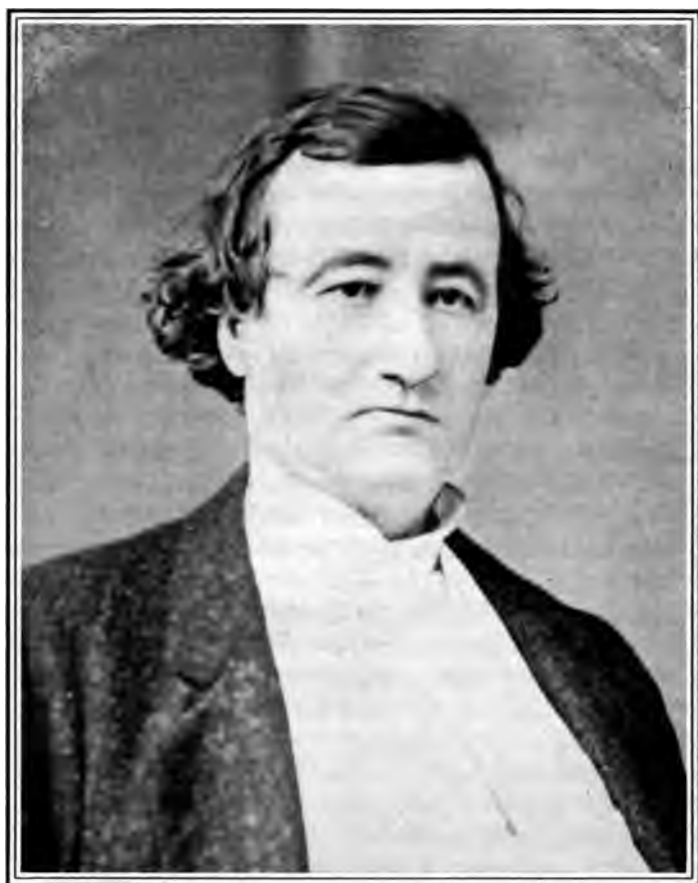
## JOSEPH HARRIS TAM

JOSEPH H. TAM was born in Delaware, in 1816. The first information attainable concerning the life of Mr. Tam is that he was temporary chairman at the organization of Philo in January, 1837. After his college days were over he went to New Orleans and later enlisted in the Texas Rangers, serving as Captain in the Mexican War. He returned to Illinois and married Miss Sarah Glassford, of Monticello, Illinois. In 1848 he started for California, leaving from St. Joe, Missouri, and arriving in Amador County in the latter part of 1849. Here he remained until 1852, successfully engaged in mining. At the latter date the family moved to San Joaquin County, being among the earliest settlers at and near Woodbridge, acquiring much land thereabouts. Mr. Tam had the first orchard in the San Joaquin Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Tam were the parents of four daughters and two sons. Those surviving them are: Mrs. J. A. Stewart, of Stockton, California; Mrs. Augusta E. Richards, San Jose, California; and Hon. J. H. Tam, of San Francisco. Mr. Joseph Harris Tam died in 1867, at Woodbridge, California.

## JOHNSON PIERSON

JOHNSON PIERSON was born June 24th, 1814, in Ohio County, Virginia. In 1824 he removed with his parents to a farm near Wheeling, where he attended the public schools. In the summers of 1831-32 he attended a school founded by a graduate of the University of Virginia. He later taught school near Wheeling, and in 1833 attended the Academy situated near Wheeling. In September, 1835, the Pierson family removed to

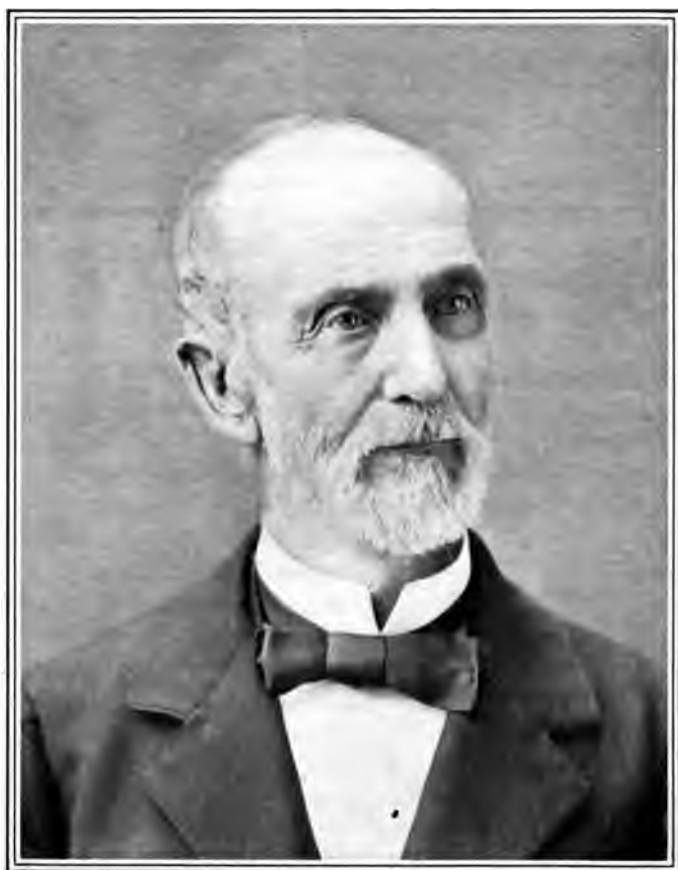




SAMUEL K. CASEY.



JOSEPH H. TAM.



JOHNSON PIERSON.



Burlington, Iowa. Johnson Pierson went by boat to St. Louis in 1837, and thence by stage to Lebanon, where he entered McKendree College as a freshman. In his junior year he tutored Greek. After his graduation in 1841 he was principal of the Mt. Vernon Academy until 1845. On October 28th, 1841, he married Miss Martha I. Howard, of Lebanon, Illinois. From 1846 to 1850 he was Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature in Iowa Wesleyan University at Mt. Pleasant. From here he moved to Burlington and edited the "Burlington Hawkeye" from 1852 to 1855. Abraham Lincoln appointed him Commissioner of the Draft for the First Congressional District of Iowa, and he served as such until the close of the War of the Rebellion. In 1872 he was appointed postal clerk of the mail service and was retired in 1885 on account of age.

Mr. Pierson was in educational work most of his life and wrote several books, some of which are in poetry. One book published was "The Judaeid." He died at the age of ninety-three in St. Louis, and was buried in Burlington, Iowa. Two sons, J. L. Pierson, of 1252 Aubert Avenue, and G. D. Pierson, of South Jefferson Avenue, St. Louis, and one daughter, Mrs. Robert Cammeron, of Chicago, survive him.

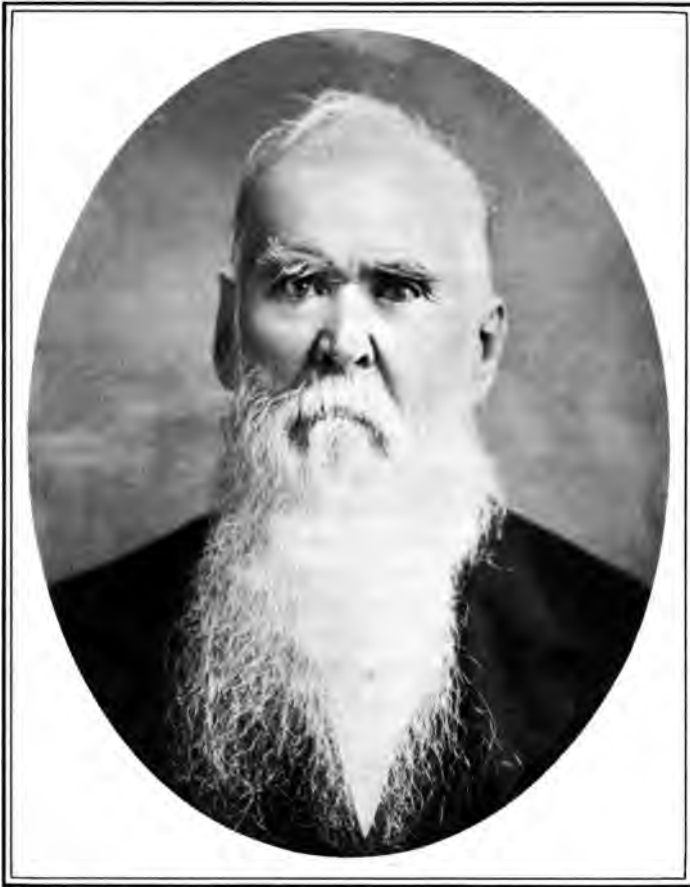
### ELIHU MCKENDREE PETERS

ELIHU MCKENDREE PETERS was born in Virginia in 1811, removing from Virginia to Kentucky, and ultimately to Whitehall, Green County, Illinois. Mr. Peters entered McKendree College in 1836, was one of the seven founders of Philo, and the first president of the society, Joseph H. Tam having been the temporary chairman. After finishing school he engaged in farming, but was also minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. April 22d, 1841, he was married to Miss Ann Condell at Carrollton, Illinois. He died at Whitehall, April 14th, 1849.

[Editors' Note.] Concerning Jeremiah Johnson, Harvey C. Lasley and Asahel Brown, the three remaining founders, very little information has ever been obtained. Johnson was born November 3d, 1822, graduated, A. M. 1841, and died August 20th, 1845. Asahel Brown was a Methodist minister. Tradition says that Brownsville, Missouri, was named for this Philo.

### THOMAS ALEXANDER EATON

THOMAS A. EATON, son of Thomas and Sarah Eaton, was born October 25th, 1822, on a farm where now stands the town of Anchorage, twelve miles east of Louisville, Kentucky. In his fourteenth year his parents brought their six children to Edwardsville, Illinois, and gave each one a



T. A. EATON.

half section of land. The same year of the birth of T. A. Eaton a daughter was born in a worthy family one thousand miles away. Her mother and his corresponded and in a spirit of pleasantry pledged the children in marriage. In 1841, nineteen years later, the young people met in Illinois. In 1844, the twenty-second year of their lives, on the twenty-second day of February, they were married; and on the twenty-second day of the next January she was a corpse in the same room where on that day eleven months before she had been wed. In 1836 he attended a country school. Later he taught school, and was licensed to preach in April, 1847. He entered McKendree in October of the same year and became a Philo in January, 1848. At the reorganization of Philo in 1849, Dr. Eaton was the first President. He graduated with a B. S. degree, July, 1849. He taught in the Illinois Wesleyan University in 1850, was admitted to the Illinois Conference in October of the same year on trial, and at the first session of the Southern Illinois Conference, October 30th, 1852, he was admitted into full connection and ordained Deacon. In 1892, in the same conference, city and church, he was granted a superannuate relation at the age of seventy. In 1853 he was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of McKendree College and continued a member thereof until he resigned in 1894. In 1854 he married Miss Joanna Webster, of Carlyle, Illinois. In September, 1893, he removed to Kansas City, Kansas, where he resided until his death, October 21st, 1907. Three sons and three daughters survive him.

### GENERAL JESSE HALE MOORE

JESSE H. MOORE was born near Lebanon, Illinois, April 22d, 1817. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm and in the common schools of the vicinity. He entered McKendree College in the fall of 1837, and graduated with honor in the classical department in August, 1842. September 13th, the same year, he was married in Union Grove, St. Clair County, Illinois, to Miss Rachel Hynes, of Davis County, Kentucky. Immediately after his marriage he began teaching in Nashville, Illinois, and continued in that educational pursuit until 1856, serving as principal at Georgetown and Paris Seminaries and as President of the Quincy English and German Seminary, afterwards known as Chaddock College.

While he was devoted to his school work, he found time for theological study, and while principal of Georgetown Seminary was licensed as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in the fall of 1846 was received on trial in the Illinois Annual Conference. He was later transferred to the regular work of the ministry, in which he served acceptably several leading churches. In the fall of 1861 he was appointed

pastor of the first M. E. Church of Decatur, Illinois, and in the summer of 1862 he resigned his pastoral charge and at once began the organization of a regiment.

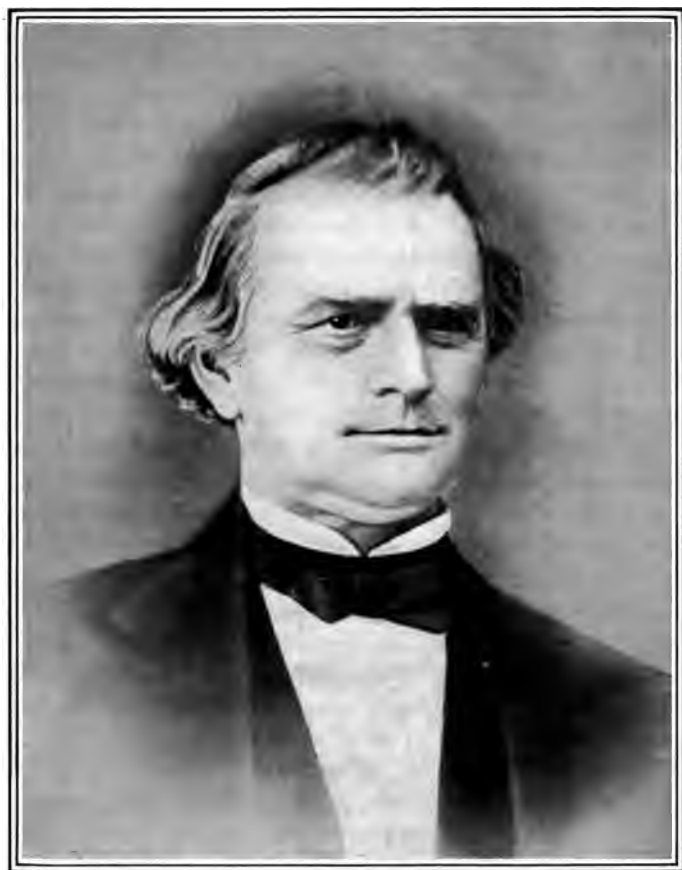
September 13th, 1862, at Camp Butler, Illinois, he was mustered into the service as Colonel of the 115th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. October 4th the regiment was ordered into the field, and on the 6th was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Army of Kentucky.

Colonel Moore commanded the post at Richmond, Kentucky, during November and December of 1862—at Tullahoma, Tennessee, in the winter of 1863-4, at Tunnel Hill, Georgia, from July to October, 1864. In the Battle of Chickamauga he fearlessly led his regiment in the repeated assault of the famous Snodgrass Hill—his horse being twice shot from under him—and received the highest commendations from the generals commanding. The 7th of May, 1864, he led the charge on Tunnel Hill, Georgia. After the Battle of Resaca, Georgia, he was assigned command of that post. He fought with distinguished bravery at Franklin and Nashville, and soon after the latter battle was warmly recommended for promotion.

On the 23d of December, 1864, while in pursuit of Hood's forces, he took command of the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, and continued in command until the close of the war. Early in April, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General by Abraham Lincoln, "for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field of battle." As a soldier, General Moore was a brave and efficient officer, loved and respected by his officers and men, and his untiring devotion to the welfare of his regiment was manifested in every campaign. While at Tunnel Hill, Georgia, he was made the recipient of a magnificent sword at the hands of the officers and enlisted men of his regiment. He shared the fortunes of his regiment until the close of the war, when it was mustered out of service, the regiment having been attached to the brigade of which General Moore was in command.

Returning to his home in Decatur he resumed his ministerial duties, serving as Presiding Elder of the Decatur District, and was a delegate to the General Conference of 1868, in which he took a conspicuous part, being made a member of the Book Committee, one of the most important bodies of the church.

During the same year he was elected Representative from the then Seventh District of Illinois, to the Forty-first Congress. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar and in 1870 was re-elected to Congress. In his Congressional career he was a consistent and powerful supporter of General Grant, and an ardent advocate of his reconstruction policy. In



JESSE H. MOORE.



his second term he was Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, a distinction seldom conferred upon a second term member.

He was Pension Agent at Springfield, Illinois, from 1873 to 1877, when the office was consolidated with that in Chicago.

He then returned to the work of the ministry in the Illinois Conference until impaired health compelled him to take a much needed rest. In 1881 he was appointed United States Consul to Callao, Peru, South America. Accompanied by his wife, two sons and a daughter-in-law, he went to this post of duty, where for two years he battled for the rights of his countrymen. The war between Chile and Peru was in progress during the whole period. While in Callao he enjoyed the respect of all, and was commended by the government at Washington for his firmness and ability in defending the rights of American citizens in Peru.

Contracting yellow fever, he died in Callao, July 12th, 1883. He was buried temporarily in Bella Vista Cemetery, but in 1885 the body was transferred by the United States Government to his former home in Decatur, Illinois, where it was buried with military honors, the survivors of his regiment participating in the service.

A notice of his death appeared in the "El Comercio" of Callao, July 12th, 1883, from which we make the following extract: "Last night General Moore, United States Consul, died. The public life of the deceased was connected with the greatest political and military events of his country. His voice as a publicist was the highest authority, and only matters of international politics detained him in this port where certainly there was no one holding the position of Consul who could so much honor it. With the deep feeling which the death of a useful member of society, and particularly so distinguished a gentleman as General Moore, always inspires, we offer, in the name of the public whom we represent, the most feeling expression of sympathy to his respected family."

Immediately after hearing the sad news of the death of General Moore the citizens of Decatur arranged for public memorial services (at Imbsden Springs) which were attended by a multitude of people, as a tribute of their love and respect, and to do him and his services due honor. Ex-Governor R. J. Oglesby, a personal friend of General Moore, was chosen orator of this occasion, and delivered a most touching and beautiful tribute to the memory of the distinguished dead, on behalf of the citizens and soldiers. On September 4th, after the family had returned from Callao, memorial services on behalf of the church and clergy were held in the M. E. Church of which General Moore had formerly been pastor. Rev. W. F. Short, D. D., then President of Jacksonville Illinois Female College, a personal friend and brother Philo of General Moore, delivered an address from the text, "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great

man fallen this day in Israel?" which was a just and appropriate tribute to the memory of the great and good man.

During life, General Moore stood before the world in the varied positions of citizen, husband, father, educator, preacher, soldier and statesman. On his forty-seventh birthday, while in camp, he made the following entry in his diary: "April 22d, 1864.—This day I am forty-seven years old. I ought to be a wiser and a better man. The greatest desire of my heart is to be a true man, true to God, true to man and true to my country. No man can hope that in this life his motives will be fully understood, but it is sufficient to know that to be misunderstood does not affect one's real character. I will try to be honest, then, whether I am understood by my fellowmen or not."

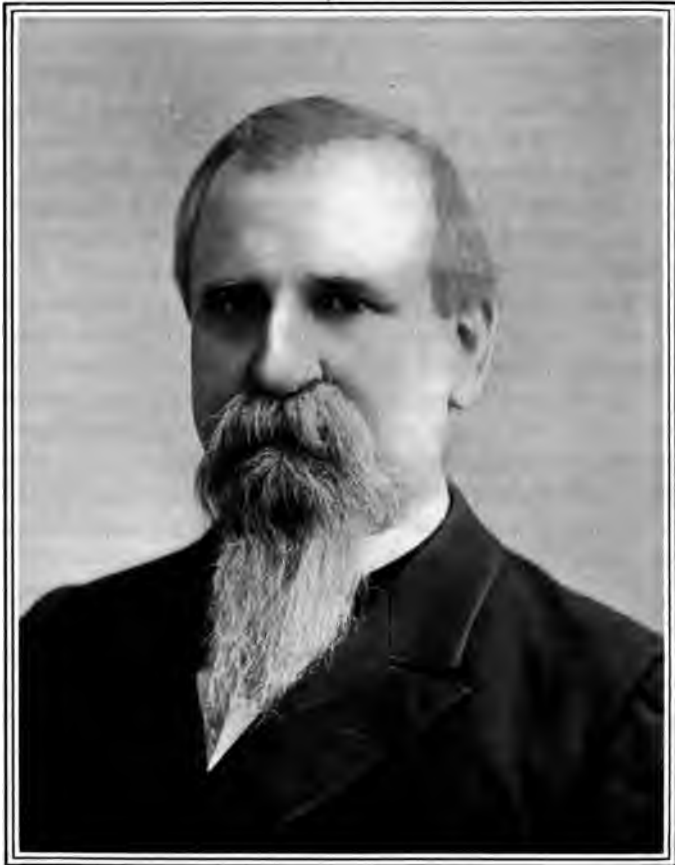
General Moore belonged to a patriotic family. His grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War, took part in the siege of Yorktown, and saw Cornwallis surrender his sword to Washington. His father and uncles were soldiers in the War of 1812, and the son and grandson did not prove recreant to the family traditions. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, possessing a breadth of view which gave him peculiar fitness for the field of politics. Being an able speaker, his services were always in demand during political campaigns, and as a campaigner he had few equals in Illinois.

In his official capacity he was laborious, painstaking and efficient wherever he was placed, and he carried into his public relations the same lofty spirit of integrity and honor which characterized his private life.

## GENERAL WILLIAM B. ANDERSON

GENERAL ANDERSON was the son of Stinson H. and Candace Anderson, and was born in Mt. Vernon, Illinois, April 2d, 1830. He was educated in the common schools and McKendree College. At the age of twenty-one he began the study of law under Judge Scates, one of the justices of the Supreme Bench. General Anderson was admitted to the bar in 1857, but by reason of failing health gave up the profession and took up farming, in which he engaged successfully for a number of years.

Mr. Anderson took a keen interest in politics, and in 1856 he was chosen a member of the lower house of the General Assembly and was re-elected two years later. He took an active part in both sessions, which were rather stormy, as political controversy, consequent upon the recent reorganization of the Republican party, ran high. Such were the strength and solidity of his abilities that he soon won an influential and honorable position among his associates of the legislature. He introduced a resolution during the session of 1856 to prohibit special legislation, as it



WILLIAM B. ANDERSON.

had been carried to such excess before that time as to become a nuisance and greatly retard general business. He fought for his measure all the way to the end, but was at last overpowered by the votes of a majority of the members of the legislature. He did not give up, however, and in the Constitutional Convention, some fifteen years later, he again brought the matter up and succeeded in having it engrafted in the new State Constitution. Its adoption by the Constitutional Convention was a sore stroke to Chicago and still rankles among her people as a measure inimical to the interests of their city. The only way that Chicago can now secure special legislation is through a general act of the legislature "applying to counties containing a hundred thousand inhabitants and upward."

As a soldier General Anderson was no less conspicuous than as a legislator, and served his country with such distinction that when he retired from four years of service he bore the star of a Brigadier General of Volunteers. In February, 1862, Mr. Anderson enlisted as a private soldier of Company B, Sixtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but on its reorganization at Camp Du Bois a few weeks subsequently, he was made Lieutenant Colonel, being second in rank only to Colonel Silas C. Toler, of Jonesboro, commander of the regiment. After a little more than a year's service at the front, Colonel Toler died and Lieutenant Colonel Anderson was promoted to fill the vacancy. The records of the war department show that on March 13th, 1865, the subject of this sketch was advanced to a brigadier generalship for "brave and meritorious service on the field of battle." General Anderson was a brave and efficient soldier, and his biographer, in the sketch of his life published in the history of Jefferson County, says he seemed born for military service.

When the rebellion was over and peace had settled down once more over his distracted country, General Anderson returned to Jefferson County and again entered upon farm life. He did not remain there long, for in 1869 he was elected as a member of the Constitutional Convention, and upon the death of Hon. S. K. Casey, in 1871, he was chosen to fill out the latter's unexpired term in the State Senate. In 1874 he was elected to Congress upon the Independent Greenback ticket, and in 1876 came within two votes of being elected to the United States Senate, instead of Hon. David Davis. In 1882 General Anderson was elected County Judge, a position he held until the expiration of his term of office.

Shortly after the accession of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency General Anderson was made Collector of Internal Revenue for the Southern District of Illinois. During President Cleveland's second term he was appointed Pension Agent at Chicago, one of the most important offices in the gift of the chief executive.

General Anderson died in Chicago, August 28th, 1901, leaving a wife, one daughter, Mrs. Chas. A. Pace, of Chicago, and three sons, Stinson H., of Chicago, and Edward T. and Robert A. Anderson, of Mt. Vernon.

## GENERAL LUCIEN GREATHOUSE

LUCIEN GREATHOUSE was born June 7th, 1842, at Carlinville, Illinois. He lost his mother at an early age and for several years afterwards lived with relatives at Shelbyville, Kentucky. In 1856 he went to Greenville, Illinois, to live with a married sister, Mrs. William Smith. His collegiate education was obtained at McKendree College and at the State University of Indiana. Young Greathouse prepared himself for the bar, reading law in the office of an older brother, Judge Tevis Greathouse, at Vandalia, Illinois. When the Civil War broke out in the spring of 1861, Lucien's brother John was living in Harlin County, Illinois, and the two organized a company for the Union Army. Lucien enlisted as a private, but was elected Captain of the Company which a little later became part of the 48th Illinois Infantry. Captain Greathouse re-enlisted at the end of the three months' service, and continued with the 35th Regiment, rising to the command of it when twenty-one years of age. It is said that he was the youngest colonel in the Union Army when promoted to the command of the 48th. After the battle of Atlanta, President Lincoln appointed Colonel Greathouse a Brigadier General, not knowing that the wound received by the gallant commander two days before had been fatal. In the highest part of the old cemetery at Vandalia, Illinois, stands the monument of this noble warrior; on three sides of the monument his life history has been written, together with such praises as these: "His example was worth a thousand men."—W. T. Sherman; "The bravest man in the Army of the Tennessee."—J. A. Logan. "Colonel Lucien Greathouse, born at Carlinville, Illinois, on the seventh day of June, A. D., 1842, was killed at the head of his regiment before Atlanta, Georgia, on the twenty-second day of July, A. D. 1864, aged twenty-two years, one month, eighteen days. We cannot win him back. He led his command in forty-five hard-fought pitched battles and was killed with the flag of his regiment and country in hand, standing upon the breastworks of the enemy before the city of Atlanta, Georgia, in the memorable fight of July 22d, 1864. May his God and country deal justly by him. Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Altoona Pass, Kenesaw Mountain and in all of the battles of Sherman's camp from Chattanooga to the front of Atlanta."



LUCIEN GREATHOUSE.

## MAJOR BLUFORD WILSON

MAJOR WILSON was born on a farm near Shawneetown, Illinois, November 30th, 1841. He is a grandson of Alexander Wilson, who was a member of the first Territorial Council and was associated with Governor Edwards, at Kaskaskia, in organizing the territory of Illinois. His father, Harrison Wilson, was born in Virginia, and came with his father Alexander Wilson, to the State, then territory of Illinois, and settled at Shawneetown in the early part of the century. As an ensign of the War of 1812, as a Colonel of Militia and as Captain in the Black Hawk War, Harrison Wilson rendered valuable service in establishing peace and order in the territory his father had helped to found. He died in 1862, leaving four sons and one daughter, Honorable Andrew Wilson, of McLeansboro, General James H. Wilson, U. S. A., retired, Major Henry S. Wilson, 18th Illinois Infantry, and Major Bluford Wilson, of Springfield. Of these children General James H. and Bluford alone survive. Harrison Wilson died poor and left his sons nothing except the heritage of a good name, strong constitutions, active ambitions and a willingness to work. The subject of our sketch spent a large part of his early youth in keeping the ferry at Shawneetown, the franchise for which was granted by the Territorial Legislature to the heirs of Alexander Wilson as a mark of appreciation of his public services. At the age of sixteen Bluford began to work at sixteen dollars a month, and continued at the job until he had saved money enough to enter McKendree College, which he did with the class of 1869. He divided his small store of cash with his brother, Henry S., who also entered McKendree at the same time. They had been preceded there by their brother James H. In the spring of 1860 Henry was appointed to West Point to succeed his brother James H., who graduated with honors in the class of 1860. After one year at McKendree, Bluford spent two years at the University of Michigan, and in the summer of 1862 enlisted in the 120th Illinois Infantry, as a private, of which he afterwards became adjutant. In the spring of 1863 he was appointed Captain and Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Brigadier General Michael K. Lawler, in which capacity he served during the campaign and siege of Vicksburg. He continued in the service in the department of the Gulf until the close of the war and was breveted Major "for conspicuous gallantry and meritorious services" at the siege of Spanish Fort. At the close of the war, in the fall of 1865, he returned to the University of Michigan, and spent one year in the law department. He was afterwards admitted to practice at Shawneetown in 1867. In 1868 he was a candidate for States Attorney on the Republican ticket, and, in a strongly



BLUFORD B. WILSON.



Democratic district, made a vigorous campaign in behalf of the election of General Grant, and succeeded in materially reducing the Democratic majority. In 1869 he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, and served in that capacity until 1874, when he was promoted to be Solicitor of the Treasury. As United States Attorney and as Solicitor of the Treasury his services against the "Whiskey Ring" and kindred rascalities of the corrupt civil service, during the disorders incident to the Civil War, are a part of the history of the country. He received the thanks of the Secretary of the Treasury for his zealous and efficient work in behalf of honest government and an honest enforcement of the laws. He resigned as Solicitor of the Treasury in 1876, to accept service with railroad corporations with which he has ever since been actively identified. During the Spanish War he raised a regiment of Illinois troops and was commissioned Colonel, but the speedy close of the war cut off his hopes of active service in the field.

Colonel Wilson is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic and of other organizations, in all of which he has borne an active part. He has also been for many years Master in Chancery in the United States Circuit Court in Springfield.

On the 31st of July, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky, he married Alice Warren Mather. He has three children, Arthur Harrison Wilson, now a cadet at West Point, and two daughters, Mrs. Phillip Barton Warren and Mrs. Ralph Vance Stickerman of Springfield. Colonel Wilson is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and aided in organizing Christ's Church Parish, Springfield, of which church he has been senior warden since the founding of the parish in 1888.

### AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JEROME JASPER HINDS, DECATUR, ALABAMA

**M**Y paternal ancestors, Hinds, Pughs and Nichols, came from Scotland and France (French Huguenots), and settled in North Carolina, during the early part of the seventeenth century. My maternal ancestors, Poland, McCartney, Hough and Forney, settled near Jamestown, Virginia, the middle of the seventeenth century; were of Irish, Scotch and Dutch descent, and both sides of the house were active in the Revolutionary War, serving under Generals Marion and Greene. In the War of 1812, both sides were represented under General Jackson; grandfather Poland and great-uncle W. D. Hinds both distinguished themselves and were so recognized on the battlefield by their commanding officers.

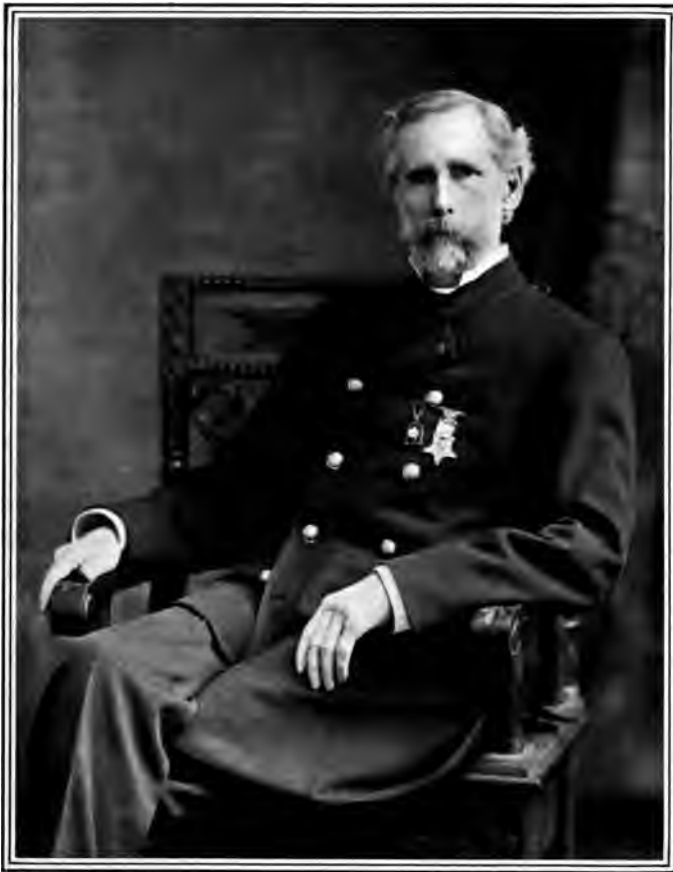
My father, Simeon Hinds, was born in Christian County, near Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in 1811, and my mother, Jane Poland Hinds,

was born in Blount County, near Marysville, Tennessee, in 1819; I was born in Fayette County, Illinois, May 12th, 1838. My early life was spent alternately on public works and on the farm with my father. In September, 1856, I entered McKendree College on a scholarship of four years, but was taken ill near the holiday recess and sent home. My father died before I recovered and I did not return to college.

The beginning of the Civil War found me in Illinois, and I enlisted April 18th, 1861, as a private in Hall's Company of Shelbyville (Illinois) Volunteers, and served the State until May 24th; I was mustered into U. S. Volunteer Service May 25th, 1861, as Sergeant in Company B, of the 14th Illinois Infantry, at Jacksonville, Illinois, and ordered to Quincy, Illinois, about June 15th. I was armed, uniformed and ordered to Hannibal, Missouri, early in July; to Monroe the 10th, remaining in that vicinity until August 13th; then ordered to Rolla to the relief of General Sigel. I was on duty between Rolla and Lebanon until the last of September. I was ordered to Jefferson City, and while there I was chosen First Sergeant of Company B; joined Fremont in chase after Price—forced Price's rear guard to fight at Springfield, Missouri, October 25th; returned to Tipton, Missouri, early in December, and remained on duty in that locality until about February 1st, 1862. I was ordered to St. Louis, and from there to General Grant at Ft. Donelson, arriving February 17th. Early in March I was ordered to Ft. Henry and soon after that to Pittsburg Landing. April 6th, I received three gunshot wounds in the Battle of Shiloh—two severe wounds and a bruise in the right hip, from a spent ball; I was in a hospital in St. Louis from April 17th to August 11th. I was named Lieutenant in Company B, 14th Illinois, but declined because my wounds disabled me for march on foot, and, in fact, I was discharged because of a severe wound in the right foot. Early in October I was asked to report to Captain L. S. Van Vleet, General Grant's Quartermaster in the field, and was assigned to duty as Captain Van Vleet's representative in charge of all transportation, until Grant broke up his Mississippi expedition and returned to Memphis in January, 1863.

I accepted a Second Lieutenant's commission in 1st Regiment Alabama Cavalry Union Volunteers, which I had aided in recruiting. I reported for duty to the commanding officer at Glendale, Mississippi. While on scout under Major Fairfield with advance guard, during the latter part of August, I was fired on and slightly wounded by bushwhackers.

On October 26th, after the Vincents Cross Roads fight, I was asked to recruit and reorganize Company A, of the Alabama Regiment. This I did, making two trips from our line at Corinth, Mississippi, between October 26th and January 1st, 1864, into the northwest counties of Alabama, and myself and comrades brought in over two hundred men who enlisted in



J. J. HINDS.

the regiment, and arranged for more to follow; by January 1st, 1864, over one hundred more had arrived at our camp and joined the regiment. I was commissioned Captain of Company A. This service was voluntary—orders not being given for anyone to undertake it.

On November 22d, I was in an engagement five miles east of Camp Davies, and in a cavalry charge, under Major Cramer of the Alabama Regiment, I was seriously and my horse fatally injured by his running against a tree. At Memphis, Tennessee, I received orders to report to General Dodge at Athens, Alabama, and did so the last of March. We were fighting around Decatur against Generals Forrest and Wheeler during the month of April.

On May 1st, I was ordered to report to General Sherman, near Chattanooga, and was in the Battle of Resaca on May 12th and 13th; I remained with that Army and under fire more or less every day from May 12th until June 25th. At Kenesaw Mountain I was ordered to report to the commanding officer at Rome, Georgia. In Rome we established regimental headquarters, and our duty from July 1st until November 11th was to scout the country south as far as Blue Mountain, Alabama, north to Dalton, Georgia, and west to Lebanon, Alabama. August 10th, I was ordered to a point near Dugout Mountain, Georgia, and encountered a force of the enemy. A sharp fight ensued in which my horse was fatally wounded. In attempting to dismount on the right side, because of a deep ravine on the left, my right foot caught in the stirrup and I was dragged and seriously injured. October, 1864, I was ordered to report to General J. M. Corse, in command at Rome—under his orders I established a courier line from Rome to General Sherman's headquarters, near Gaylesville, Alabama. November 11th, we left Rome and reported to General Howard at Kingston; took an active part in destroying railroads from that point to Atlanta.

November 16th, I left Atlanta for Savannah and was given the advance of the Army of the Tennessee, and held it until the fortifications near Savannah were reached. There was sharp fighting near Calhoun, Ball's Ferry, near Milledgeville, Ogechee River and three other local places. On November 21st, I was ordered to report with my company to General Howard, who directed me to Milledgeville, over twenty-five miles from the main army; arrived there on the afternoon of the same day; directed Lieutenant George W. Emrich to go forward with flag of truce and say to the people that if there was no resistance private property would be respected and no citizen would be disturbed. They accepted, and we entered the town, destroying all Confederate property, consisting of locomotives, cars, commissary supplies and ammunitions of war, including powder magazines. We spiked and dismantled cannon and liberated

over one hundred Union citizens and convicts imprisoned by the State. The Confederate supplies destroyed amounted to more than a million dollars. That night we camped on what was said to be one of General Howell Colb's plantations, procuring horses and mules. On November 22d, I made a verbal report to General Howard and at once joined the regiment, which was hotly engaged with the enemy near Calhoun, and drove them from their chosen field, camping there that night.

We had a sharp fight near Ft. McAllister on December 15th, and while the fort was being taken, we were ordered to join the forces who were to destroy the bridge over the Altamaha River, on the Savannah, Jacksonville & Florida Railroad. We fought at Hindsville, destroyed the bridge, and returned in time to be the first troops to enter Savannah. Early in January, 1865, the regiment was divided into two battalions, Major Cramer commanding the regiment. I was given the Second Battalion and the regiment was assigned to Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division and became part of the Third Brigade, commanded by Colonel George E. Spencer, of the Alabama Regiment.

On February 3d, after crossing the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry, I was ordered to report with my battalion for duty to Major General Slocum. Early in March my battalion was named for special service to go to Wadesboro, twenty odd miles from the left wing of the army, to destroy factories and magazines, which was done.

At Monroe's Cross Roads, North Carolina, on March 10th, the Third Brigade had a severe fight with Generals Wheeler and Hampton; Majors Cramer and Tramel were taken prisoners, the former being severely wounded. I took command of the regiment.

Owing to wounds and illness of my superior officers, I was alternately in command until we were mustered out. The First Alabama was General Sherman's escort, when, on the 17th and 18th of April, he met General Johnson at the Bennett House, on the Durham and Hillsborough Road, North Carolina, and on the final meeting on the 26th of April, when the terms of surrender were agreed to. While with the regiment I lost six horses, killed and wounded, which the government paid me for.

On being mustered out, October 20th, 1865, at Huntsville, Alabama, I took up my residence in Decatur, Alabama, where I had business interests. Government officers had been visiting us, seeking transportation over the country to re-establish mail communication; they gave me an opportunity to take as much as I could of this work, which I did, resulting in my becoming a general contractor for the government in the transportation of mails in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. I soon organized a company which operated west of the Mississippi River and did staging and transportation of mail west to the Pacific Ocean, until the

railroads drove us out. We closed our office in Denver in 1886 and then took up government work on rivers and harbors, our last work being on the Delaware River.

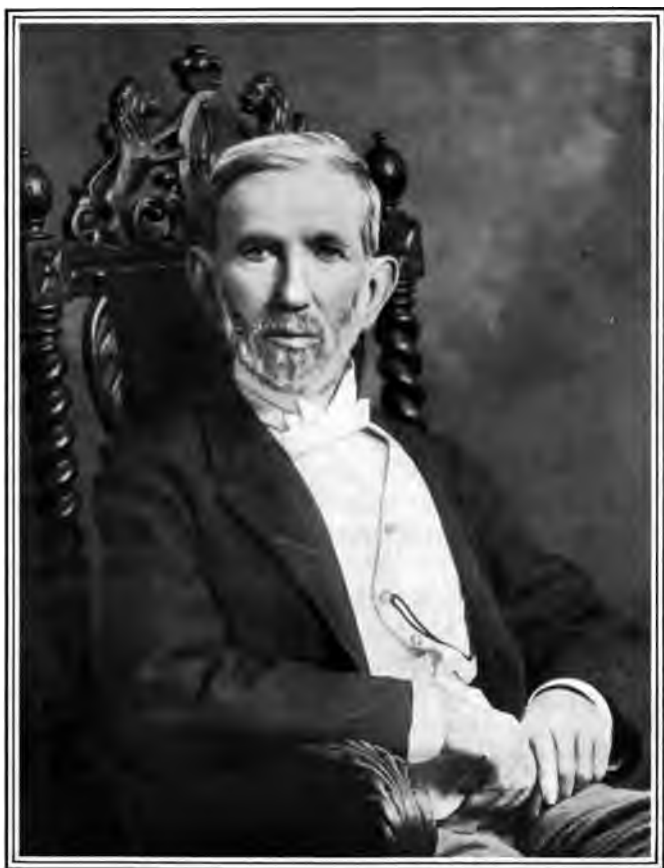
I was married to Miss Cornelia Kavanaugh, February 26th, 1868, in Washington, D. C. She died April 15th, 1877, without issue.

I was chosen delegate to Republican National Conventions from 1868 to 1888, and was elected to the State Senate in 1868, serving four years, declining a renomination. During my term in the Legislature I advocated abolition of capital punishment—substituting life imprisonment—an improved prison system, equal suffrage and better educational advantages for all classes. In 1869 I was nominated for the unexpired term for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District of Alabama, largely Democratic, and accepted the nomination in the interest of harmony; received a larger vote than my party, but failed of election. I declined the nomination for Congress at large in 1872, when nomination was equivalent to election, and also declined good appointments from Presidents Johnson, Grant and Arthur. I was chosen colonel of a regiment in Philadelphia during the Spanish-American War, May, 1898, which was held subject to orders from Washington, until August. I am a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and Union Veteran Legion. Whatever I have accomplished in life has been due to my attendance and interest in the Sunday school room and class. I am a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

## COLONEL RISDON M. MOORE

RISDON M. MOORE, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Moore, was born at Sugar Loaf Farm, five miles south of Cahokia, St. Clair County, Illinois, February 16th, 1827. He entered McKendree College in October, 1846, and graduated July 17th, 1850, having during that time taught an eight months school and served as tutor of Greek, Latin and Mathematics. On receiving his diploma he was elected Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the college and occupied this chair until April, 1866, though with leave of absence from September, 1862, to September, 1865, while serving as Colonel of the 117th Illinois Infantry, the organization of which regiment he commenced August 5th, 1862.

In April, 1866, Colonel Moore moved to Selma, Alabama, and engaged in coal mining. In 1878 he removed to San Antonio, Texas, where he resided until his death, January 26th, 1909. Besides being special agent for the United States treasury in 1875, he held several other government positions in the treasury department.



RISDON M. MOORE.

He married Miss Nellie Simmons, of Northampton, Massachusetts, September 14th, 1857. As a result of that union three sons and one daughter were born—Albert Lincoln (dead), George Samuel, Frank Risdon and Helen Katherine.

### LIEUTENANT ISAAH STICKEL

I entered McKendree College when about twenty years of age and straightway became a Philo and zealously began the discharge of the duties of active membership. I think I was never fined for failure to perform. I had for classmates Risdon and S. H. Deneen, both of whom were complete bookworms and were in every respect first class students. By dint of effort I succeeded in keeping pace with them. I worked my way unaided, boarded myself, living for a year or two on corn meal mush, molasses and bread made from shorts without leaven. Near the close of my senior year I dropped out to recuperate my exchequer, and took charge of Union Academy at Sparta, which was a Presbyterian school. I took this position for three months but remained two years, and in the meantime secured occasional preaching, organized a Sunday school and a prayer meeting in the Methodist Church which had been closed. After leaving Sparta I completed my college course and was elected principal of a graded school in Jacksonville. At the close of the second year I was elected principal of Monticello Union High School, and on the fifth day of July, 1861, enlisted in Company F, Second Illinois Cavalry. At the organization of the company I was elected Orderly Sergeant, and was later promoted to First Lieutenant. The last nine months of my term I served as mustering officer, with headquarters at San Antonio, Texas; mustered out my own regiment at the close of a four and one-half year term, and was myself mustered out at New Orleans, April 4th, 1866.

After our first battle, in which my First Lieutenant and several men were killed, I had command of the company in almost all its battles and campaigns until I became mustering officer. I was complimented for gallantry by Generals McClernand, Osterhaus and Lee. In the capture of Holly Springs, Mississippi, by General Vandorn, the company charged and cut its way through a regiment, losing seven men killed. Four weeks later I was sent out from Memphis with my company and parts of two others to burn a bridge on Wolf River. A sergeant and five men in my advance met a rebel lieutenant with five men, all of whom were captured. In February, 1863, on its way to Young Point, the regiment disembarked at Greenville, Mississippi, and charged a rebel battery supported by cavalry. The cavalry was stampeded, and my company being on the right, pursued and captured a large number of them along with six



caissons. On our return we were fired upon by the battery, took to the swamps and lost the caissons and most of the prisoners.

While waiting for the building of bridges on the Vicksburg campaign I organized a fleet of boats, and on one occasion embarked with four men in two canoes and went in pursuit of two boatloads of rebels making their way to Vicksburg. We came upon them in the Tensas River, some thirty miles from camp, where bluecoats had never been seen. We took in the entire party, consisting of two lieutenant colonels, two sergeants and one private. One of the colonels had been in Congress with General McClelland, and both being good Democrats, were well acquainted. When our army left Fort Gibson I had the advance, and with thirty men stampeded a force of eighty rebels, killing and wounding twelve and capturing thirty. While at New Iberia—the Department of the Gulf—Companies H and F struck a hundred Texas Rangers. Owing to the incapacity of the Captain of Company H (from an overdose of booze), I took command and ordered a saber charge. My sixty men killed and captured seventy-two of the Rangers. It was remarked by members of the regiment that had the captain done what I did it would have made him a major. In November, 1864, I with twenty picked men had the advance of the regiment which was one of the three columns sent out from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to Liberty, Mississippi. We swam the Amite River about midnight and reached the vicinity of the town the next evening. My instructions were to capture or disperse all pickets and prevent information being carried to the enemy. We took the town by surprise and on nearing it captured a soldier by the name of Cox, who in the dark mistook us for friends. I learned from him that General Hodges with most of his command had gone to meet a column on another road and that his Adjutant General was stopping at the hotel. I had Cox tell his story to my colonel. He, fearing a sell, declined to advance. I proposed that if he would back my twenty men with a company, I would go in and he could come in at his leisure, to which he assented. We went in singing "Dixie" and other Southern airs. The rebs on the sidewalks inquired, "What command?" to which I gave the number of a regiment I had learned from Cox was on duty some distance from Liberty. We wheeled into line before the hotel and I called for the Adjutant General, remarking that I had important dispatches. When within a few paces he recognized our blue coats and was about to retreat, but seeing my revolver leveled at him he exclaimed, "I'm sold," and handed up his sword which I took home with me. I told the boys to dismount and gobble the rebs who were swarming around. We took about one hundred prisoners. Next morning the enemy appeared in force but our other

columns reinforced us. On our return, General Lee complimented my advance, in a general order.

Upon my discharge I located in Kansas, sixty miles west of Atchison, where I was largely instrumental in building up Methodism. I saw it grow from a struggling society of a half dozen, with services once in four weeks in a school house, to a station second in rank in Manhattan District. In 1895 I came to Baldwin where I continued church work and was President of the Board of Trustees during the erection of a fifty thousand dollar church. I then held down a soldier homestead in Western Kansas, and proved up on it in a year and returned to Baldwin. I passed my eightieth milestone in April, 1910.

The following is an extract from report of General Peter J. Osterhaus: "On the morning of May 5th my command was ordered to proceed on the Jackson Road. Being in front, the 2d Illinois Cavalry was attached temporarily to it. We had passed Rocky Springs and Big Sandy Creek when my advance was halted by fire from a rebel picket. I ordered the cavalry to attack, which they did boldly, Lieutenant Stickel dashing on the enemy, who proved to be in numbers superior to his company. But his attack was so energetic and quick the rebels could not find time to form. The lieutenant and his men were among them with drawn sabers and drove them for five miles, killing and wounding twelve and taking some thirty prisoners. This is without doubt one of the most brilliant cavalry engagements of the war, and Lieutenant Stickel deserves the highest praise for skill and bravery."

GENERAL ORDER ISSUED ON RETURN OF THE COMMAND FROM LIBERTY.

HEADQUARTERS, CAVALRY DIVISION, BATON ROUGE, LA.,  
November 23d, 1864.

General Order No. 27:

First Lieutenant Isaiah Stickel, Second Illinois Cavalry, had the advance of the column under Lieutenant Colonel Marsh, which first entered Liberty. With twenty picked men Lieutenant Stickel charged with saber the enemy's pickets stationed along the road at various points from Burlington Ford to Liberty, and without firing a shot captured many and so scattered the others that the main force of the enemy received no warning of the approach of our troops. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded by the saber. On more than one occasion the force charged outnumbered Lieutenant Stickel's force two to one. For the gallantry and brave discretion shown, the Commanding General returns his thanks to Lieutenant Stickel and the noble men under him.

By order of Brigadier General Lee.

(Signed) F. W. Emery, Assistant Adjutant General.

## JOHN LOCKE SCRIPPS

JOHN LOCKE SCRIPPS belonged to the pioneer age of our American civilization, which felt the need of strong, earnest, honest manhood to carry out the hopes and expectations of a young and slightly developed country. These men seemed to feel the necessity of making their lives count, and, fired as they were with ambition and the possibilities before them, they bent all their energies to obtain the best education possible, and make their lives correspond to the necessities of the time, and thus they became, through their efforts, the great men of their day.

Mr. Scripps was born on February 27th, 1818. Mr. Scripps is descended from refined, ambitious, cultured English families. His father, George H. Scripps, settled in Jackson County, near Cape Girardeau, Missouri, where he farmed and later became a merchant. He was a member of the "convention of forty" which framed the constitution of Missouri, and in 1824 was a member of the legislature of that State. In 1836, from motives of conscience, his father emancipated his slaves and removed to the free State of Illinois, settling at Rushville. Here John L. Scripps worked in his father's tannery, and also taught school. When he became of age he entered McKendree College, where he graduated with high honors, and accepted, after graduation, a professorship in mathematics.

In writing of Mr. Scripps, Mr. Thomas Parrott, of Rushville, a former student at McKendree, and room-mate there of Mr. Scripps for one year, says: "He was a very bright scholar and a favorite with teachers and pupils. Before he graduated he taught school there a while, and after his graduation also taught one year. I think he was there three years. Finley was the name of the president. The second year Scripps and Wm. Lucky roomed together and both tutored. There were three or four teachers, and I suppose a hundred and fifty pupils."

After his graduation in 1844, he studied and taught a very successful school in Rushville. In 1847, in a two-horse wagon with a few books, he left home and drove overland to Chicago, where he started in the practice of law in the then promising young city of Chicago. Here he found his old boyhood friend, the late Mr. Paul Cornell, of Chicago, known as the father of the Park System. He, too, had started in the study of law and for some years they were associated. It was not long, however, until Mr. Scripps' interest in journalism was started, for his taste was more literary than forensic, and in 1848 he bought a one-third interest in the Chicago Tribune, which had been established the preceding year by Messrs. John E. Wheeler and Thos. A. Stewart. It was interested in the

election of Martin Van Buren, because of his Free Soil platform, and zealously supported him.

According to ex-Lieutenant Governor Wm. Bross, of Illinois (later a business associate), in his "History of Chicago," Mr. Scripps was the Tribune's principal writer and editorial manager. The press of Chicago was then in its infancy. He at once, by his dignified labor, gave tone and character to it. He commenced writing up the financial and commercial interests of the Northwest, and originated the first distinctive review of the markets of Chicago, going about the city mingling in daily intercourse with the merchants of that day, and inspiring confidence in the reports by their accuracy and fidelity, as well as respect and admiration for the editor. It was in this way that he gave the paper a wide popularity among business men. In connection with W. B. Ogden and John B. Turner, he canvassed Northern Illinois in the interest of the Chicago, Galena Railroad and materially aided in this enterprise. His careful analysis and research furnished statistics and his pen did a great work in helping to complete this important undertaking. August 28th, 1848, the three editors of the Tribune began publishing a weekly issue of the former sheet, called the Gem of the Prairie. This was almost purely literary in character. Later this paper was merged into the Weekly Tribune. Again quoting from Mr. Bross: "Mr. Scripps' literary abilities were of a high order, his style chaste, lucid and simple, his reasoning powers always strong and cogent, his arguments well timed, condensed and straight to the point. His invariably dignified and gentlemanly bearing joined with these qualities resulted in the elevation of the Chicago press and formed the foundation of the power it has since become."

Mr. Scripps was a Free Soiler, and owing to the fact that the controlling interest in the Tribune was for the Whig party, he withdrew from that paper and with Mr. Bross started the "Democratic Press," the first number appearing September 16th, 1852. This continued to be a Free Soil paper until the question of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise came before the country. The paper then hoisted the Republican flag in June, 1856. The Press achieved a wide commercial reputation and labored earnestly to develop the resources of the Northwest. July 1st, 1859, The Press became consolidated with the Tribune under the name of The Press and Tribune, and Mr. Scripps became its chief editor. "From that date," says one of his biographers, "began the marked career of prosperity which the Chicago Tribune has since enjoyed."

It was during his connection with this paper that he secured, in a large measure, the nomination and election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, in the promotion of which he wrote and circulated a campaign biography called "Life of Abraham Lincoln," which has since gained him



**JOHN LOCKE SCRIPPS.**

considerable prominence, both from a literary standpoint and as one of the friends and biographers of Lincoln. As a literary production one writer calls it almost a classic, and says: "It is simple, direct, scrupulously fair and truthful, of elegant diction and in every way a model of descriptive writing. Few purer and nobler men have ever lived—and few from profound sympathy with his high qualities have been better fitted to be the historian of the lamented Lincoln."

In a letter to Mr. Lincoln's law partner, Mr. Herndon, Mr. Scripps sums up the character of the man who was to become our President, in the following words: "It is gratifying to me to see that the same qualities of Lincoln to which I then gave the greatest prominence (referring to his campaign life) are those on which his fame ever chiefly rests. Is it not true that this is the leading lesson of Lincoln's life, that true and enduring greatness, the greatness that will survive the corrosion and abrasion of time, change and progress, must rest upon character? In certain showy, and what is understood to be most desirable endowments, how many Americans have surpassed him! Yet, how he looms above them now! Not eloquence nor logic nor grasp of thought, not statesmanship nor power of command, not courage, not any nor all of these have made him what he is, but these in the degree in which he possessed them, conjoined to those certain qualities composed in the term 'character,' have given him his fame, have made him, for all time to come, the great American man—the grand central figure in American (perhaps the world's) history."

On May 28th, 1861, Mr. Scripps was appointed the eleventh Postmaster of Chicago. During his administration the Postmaster General, in a letter to the postmaster of Cincinnati, spoke of Chicago as a "model office, with perfect discipline pertaining to all its affairs." Mr. Bross says: "It is not saying too much, nor is it injustice to others, to say that he was the best postmaster Chicago ever had. His labors were constant and unremitting. He rapidly comprehended the routine of the office, and his quick perceptions suggested radical and important changes, both in and out of the office, which were adopted by the department and have since proved of great value."

During the Civil War he organized and equipped with his own purse, and sent to the war, Company C of the 72d Illinois Volunteers, well known as the Scripps Guards.

On October 24th, 1848, Mr. Scripps married Mary Elizabeth Blanchard, of Greenville, Illinois. To them were born three children: George Blanchard, who died in 1902; Mary Virginia, who died in infancy, and Grace Locke, now Mrs. F. P. Dyche, of Evanston, Illinois. After his resignation as postmaster in 1866, Mr. Scripps disposed of his interest in The Tribune and became senior partner in the banking firm of Scripps,

Preston & Kean, but a few days later he was siezed with a sudden attack of pneumonia. The sudden death of his wife on January 1st, 1866, prostrated him; he could not rally, and on September 21st of the same year he died.

### WILLIAM E. HYDE

WILLIAM E. HYDE was born at Lima, New York, August 27th, 1836. His father, Elisha Hyde, lineal descendant of William Hyde, of Norwich, England, had removed from Connecticut to New York, to become a teacher at Genessee College. His mother was Amanda N. Gregory, granddaughter of Uriah Gregory, breveted Colonel at Saratoga where Burgoyne was captured. Coming west, Mr. Hyde taught school a year and then entered McKendree in 1851. After spending one year at McKendree, he went to Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, and took up the study of law. While he never practised at the bar, his training served him well in his chosen profession, journalism, where a general knowledge of the principles of law forms a necessary qualification. His first newspaper publication was the Belleville Tribune, in support of Stephen A. Douglas, for whom he formed a rare admiration; for a while he edited the Tribune, and later the Sterling (Illinois) Times. In 1857 he was legislative correspondent for the Missouri Republican (now St. Louis Republic) at Springfield, and in the fall of that year accepted a position as local editor. Three years later he became assistant editor, continuing his connection with that paper for twenty-eight years. At the death of Nathaniel Paschall, William Hyde became editor-in-chief, being at that time one of the proprietors. There existed always between these big minded men the most cordial and confidential friendship. Mr. Hyde managed the paper throughout five presidential campaigns and governed its course and directed its politics so as to make its influence wide and its usefulness great. He was twice delegate-at-large from Missouri to national conventions, and more frequently to the State conventions of his party, and enjoyed a close acquaintance with the leading men of the State. He was manager-in-chief of the Missouri campaign which led to the repeal of the disfranchising clauses of the Drake Constitution, and originated the movement for the new constitution of 1875, jocularly referred to as the "Possum Policy." In 1885 he was appointed post-master of St. Louis under President Cleveland, and his duties here were discharged with his usual faithfulness. He made many improvements in postal matters, and by his personal efforts organized the fast mail which did so much for the West. When his term expired he conducted for some months a paper, The Ballot, in St. Joseph, Missouri, and on the organization of the Democratic party in Utah, was called to Salt Lake where



WILLIAM E. HYDE.

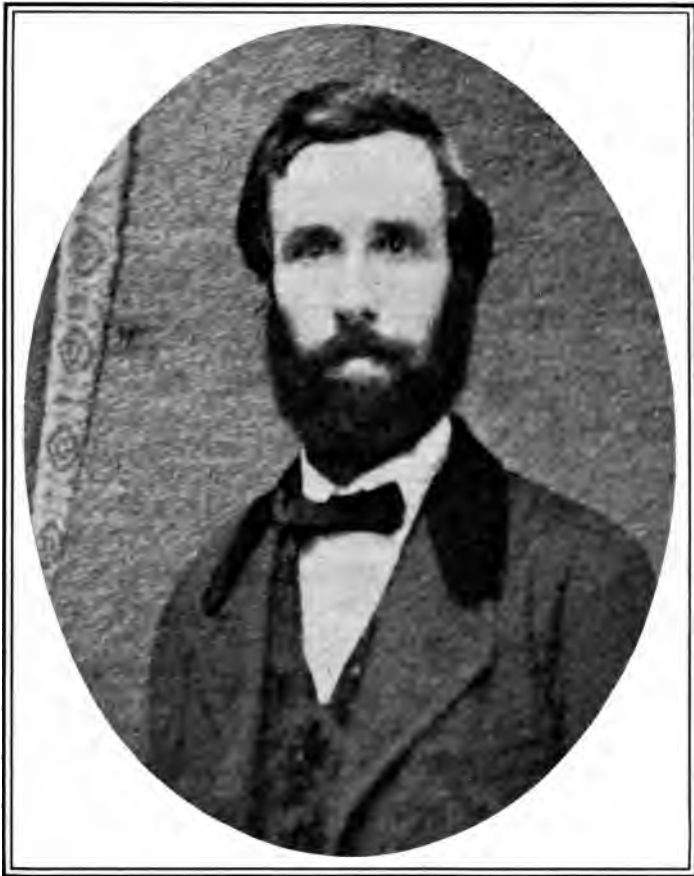


he was editor of the *Herald* until July, 1893, at which time he accepted the position under Postmaster Carlisle and occupied his leisure time in occasional newspaper and magazine writing. He now undertook the editing of the *Encyclopedic History of St. Louis*, and entered into the spirit of it the more, having felt the need of just such a work when at his busy desk as a journalist. It was a great work, but, having undertaken it he accomplished it, one might almost say, with his last strength.

He was married on June 4th, 1866, to Miss Hattie Benson, of St. Louis, and temporarily resided in Toronto, Canada. From this union there followed two daughters, Mrs. Chaille H. Payne and Amy Strickland, both of Webster Groves, Missouri. Wm. E. Hyde died October 31st, 1898.

### ISAAC N. HIGGINS

ISAAC N. HIGGINS, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Higgins, was born in Griggsville, Greene County, Illinois, August 4th, 1834. He entered McKendree College in 1848, graduating in 1854 with a degree of A. M. He was fellow student with Wm. E. Hyde, Silas L. Bryan, Dr. W. F. Short, Hon. W. A. J. Sparks and Dr. J. R. M. Gaskill. After graduating from college, he studied medicine with his father, who was one of the most successful practitioners of his day, and afterwards graduated at Rush Medical College at Chicago. He seemed never to have a taste for this profession, however, and early abandoned all attempts at practice to engage in the newspaper business, for which his literary tastes and fine abilities eminently qualified him. In 1856 he embarked with his brother in the publication of the *Pike County Union*, a weekly paper, at Griggsville. In the course of a year or two this paper was removed to Pittsfield, the county-seat of Pike County, and its name changed to the *Pike County Democrat*. Its owners disposed of it in 1860, and I. N. Higgins went to Springfield and was for a short time city editor of the *State Journal*. He entered the War of the Rebellion as the first adjutant of Colonel Mather's regiment, the Second Illinois Light Artillery, serving also as war correspondent for the *Chicago Times*. In 1864 he became managing editor of the *State Register*. Severing his connection with the *Register*, he went to Chicago and engaged as an editorial writer on the *Times*, and later managing editor of the *Chicago Republican*, which afterwards became the *Inter-Ocean*. During a portion of his residence in Chicago he was also the agent for the Northwestern Associated Press. In 1870 he accepted a position as managing editor of the *San Francisco Morning Call* and held the place until his death, March 20th, 1885. Mr. Higgins had received all the degrees of the A. and A. Scottish Rite of Masons, including the thirty-second degree.



ISAAC N. HIGGINS.

## JUDGE WILLIAM M. FARMER

WILLIAM M. FARMER was born June 5th, 1853, in Fayette County, Illinois. In 1871 he entered McKendree College, remaining there three years. He read law and graduated from Union College of Law at Chicago in June, 1876. The following July he located in Vandalia, Illinois, where he has resided ever since. In 1880 he was elected State's Attorney of Fayette County, which office he held for four years. In 1888 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature and elected State Senator in 1890. In 1897 he was elected Circuit Judge, and re-elected in 1903; served on the Appellate Bench, Second District, from 1903 to 1906. In June, 1906, he was elected to the Illinois Supreme Court, Second District, for a term of nine years. During the year 1909 he was chosen Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by his associate judges.

## JUDGE SILAS LILLARD BRYAN

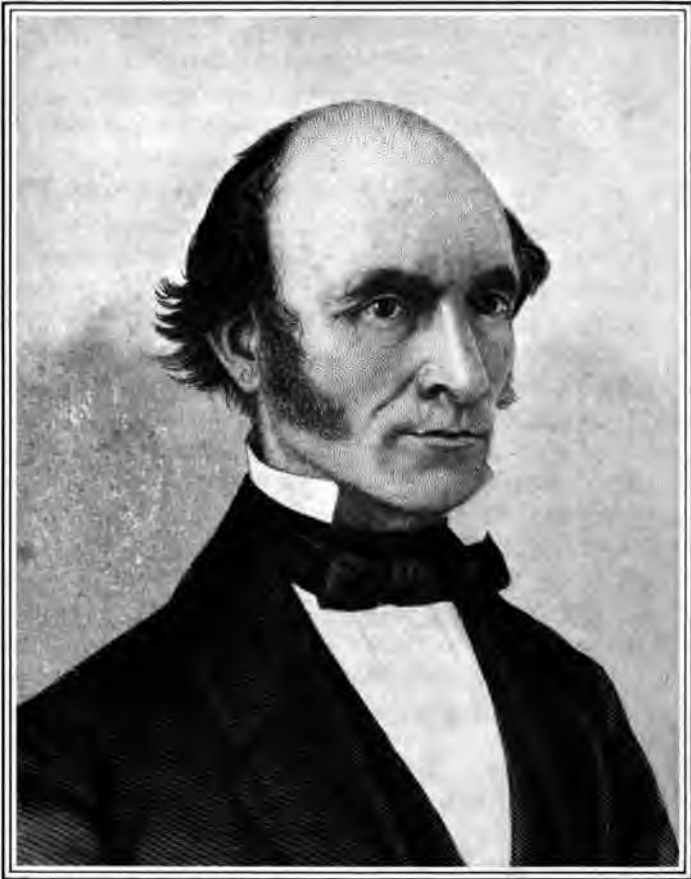
SILAS LILLARD BRYAN was born near Sperryville, Culpepper (now Rappahannock) County, Virginia, November 4th, 1822. He was one of the younger children of John and Nancy Lillard Bryan. While but a boy his parents removed the family and located on the Kenawa River, near Mount Pleasant, in what is now West Virginia. His parents died when he was about fourteen years of age, and he soon afterwards went west to live with older members of the family who had settled, some in Missouri, and some in Southern Illinois. Like most of those who inhabited sparsely settled territory at that time, he had but limited opportunities for schooling, but he conceived the ambition to secure an education, and by his own industry prepared himself for, and made his way through college, first by farm work and afterwards by teaching between terms.

He was graduated from McKendree College in 1849 and was admitted to the bar two years later. After graduation he located at Salem, in Marion County, Illinois, and was soon afterwards made superintendent of schools. He was a member of the Illinois State Senate from 1852 to 1860 and Circuit Judge from 1860 to 1872. In 1872, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, but was defeated by a majority of two hundred and forty, that being the Grant-Greeley campaign. After retiring from the bench he practised law at Salem until his death, which occurred March 30th, 1880.

In 1852 he was married to Miss Mariah Elizabeth Jennings, and nine children, five of whom still live, were the result of the union. He was a



WILLIAM M. FARMER



SILAS L. BRYAN.

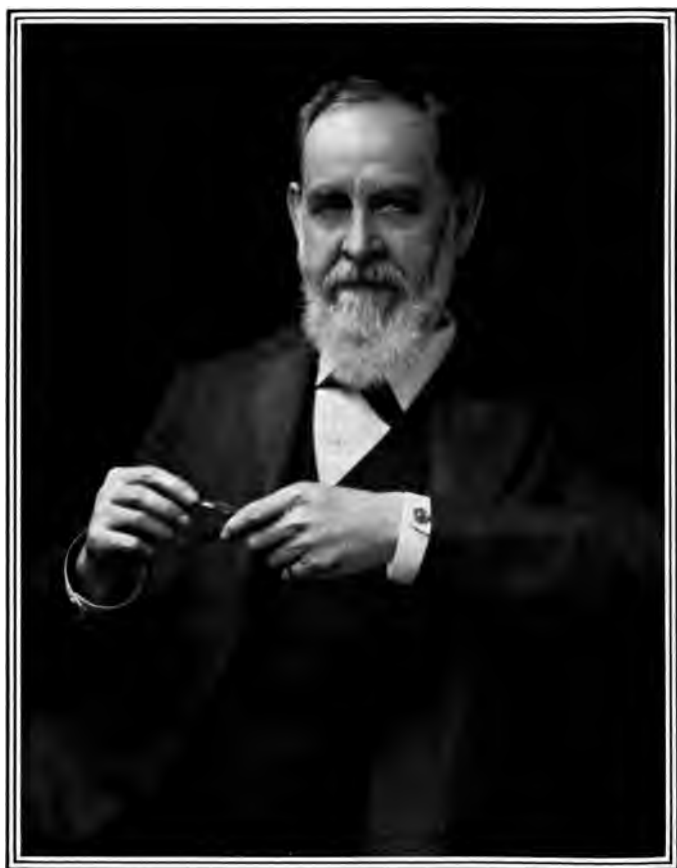
member of the Baptist Church, a devout Christian and a friend of higher education.

As an evidence of his views on questions of government it may be stated that as a member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention, held in 1870, he introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the convention that all offices, legislative, executive and judicial, created by the new constitution, should be filled by election by the people.

As an evidence of the estimate which he placed upon education it may be stated that his will expressed the wish that his children should receive the highest education which the generation afforded.

### JUDGE WILLIAM C. JONES

WILLIAM CUTHBERT JONES, lawyer and jurist, was born July 16th, 1831, at Bowling Green, Kentucky, son of Cuthbert T. and Eliza R. (Treat) Jones. His parents moved from Kentucky to Chester, Illinois, in 1834, and the elder Jones was long known there as one of the leading medical practitioners of Southern Illinois. Wm. Slaughter Jones, grandfather of W. C. Jones, was a prominent Virginia planter. Wm. C. was educated at McKendree College, graduating in 1852. He studied law under Loving and Goider, Bowling Green, Kentucky. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and, after practising at Chester one year, came to St. Louis and formed a partnership with Wm. L. Sloss in September, 1854. After one year he became the partner of W. W. Western, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. This lasted until 1860, when he formed a partnership with Chas. F. Cady, which in turn lasted until the opening of the Civil War. May 5th, 1861, he enlisted in the Union Army, and was commissioned Captain of Company I, Fourth Regiment United States Reserve Corps, a regiment commanded by Colonel—afterwards Governor—Gratz Brown. In the autumn of 1862 he was appointed Paymaster of United States Volunteers with the rank of Major. He served in this capacity to the close of the war. After the war he returned to St. Louis and entered business with Wyatt C. Huffman, a financial success, which, however, resulted in impairment of his health. He then returned to the practice of law and was in a partnership with Chas. G. Mauro until 1871. After that he became senior member of the firm of Jones and Johnson until he was elected Judge of the Criminal Court of St. Louis, in 1874. He served in this capacity until 1878, having tried some of the most notable cases in the Western courts. In 1878 he retired from the bench and resumed the practice of law, with Rufus J. Delano as his partner. This partnership lasted until 1883, after which he practised alone until 1885. In that year he formed a partnership with his son, James C. Jones, a man of sound



W. C. JONES.

conviction, having at the same time broad and liberal views. Judge Jones opposed the proscriptive features of the "Drake Constitution," obnoxious to Confederates and to the spirit of free government. He aided in bringing about the repeal of the obnoxious provisions. His opposition to many measures forced on the State by the radical element of the Union party caused him to become aligned with the reorganized Democratic party. He was a member of the Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum, Legion of Honor, Order of Elks, and was a conspicuous figure in all. In Knights of Honor he served as Grand Dictator of Missouri, member of the Supreme Lodge, chairman of the committee which framed the present constitution of the supreme and subordinate lodges.

He was married November 20th, 1856, to Miss Mary A. Chester, daughter of Joseph Chester of Chester, England. Four of their seven children are now living. They are Mrs. Walter B. Watson, Mrs. Joseph P. Goodwin, J. C. Jones and Giles F. Jones, all of St. Louis.

### JUDGE GEORGE W. WALL

GEORGE W. WALL was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, April 22d, 1839. His father was Doctor George T. Wall, a native of Rhode Island, and his mother, Maria Hannah Adams, a native of Connecticut. Doctor Wall was a graduate of Berkshire Medical College, Massachusetts. He removed with his family from Chillicothe, Ohio, to Perry County, Illinois, in 1840, and resided there until his death, January 7th, 1892, during forty-five years of which he was in the active practice of his profession. His wife, Maria Hannah, died March 2d, 1848.

George W. Wall was educated in the common schools, McKendree College and at the University of Michigan, where he graduated in June, 1858. He began the study of law soon after in the office of Cyrus S. Simons, at Cairo, Illinois, going from there to the Cincinnati Law School, where he graduated in 1859. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois in June, 1859, and began practice, locating at DuQuoin, in Perry County. In November, 1861, he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, which met in January, 1862. On the 29th of May, 1862, he was married to Miss Celeste Mettleton, at Du Quoin. She was the daughter of Gilbert Mettleton, a native of New Hampshire, and his wife, Juliette E. Pratte, a native of Missouri. In November, 1864, he was elected State's Attorney of the Third Judicial Circuit of Illinois, which office he held for four years. In November, 1869, he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Illinois, and helped to frame the present constitution of the State. On the 6th of August, 1877, he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Third Judicial Circuit and was

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re-elected in June, 1879, June, 1885, and June, 1891. He retired in June, 1897. During his term on the bench he was by the Supreme Court assigned to the Appellate Court. His service in that court began in January, 1879, in the Fourth District, and continued there until June, 1885, when he was transferred to the Third District, where he remained until the close of his judicial service in 1897. Since his retirement from the bench he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. At present Judge Wall is the president of the Board of Law Examiners of Illinois.

### JUDGE CHARLES S. ZANE

CHARLES S. ZANE was born in Cumberland County, New Jersey, March 2d, 1831. He was descended from a certain Robert Zane, a Quaker, who came from England with a company of people of his faith and settled at Salem, Gloucester County, New Jersey, in 1672. A descendant in a later generation, but prior to the Revolution, emigrated to the western part of Virginia, and left numerous descendants there. One of this family was a member of that Committee of Five in the Virginia House of Burgesses of which Patrick Henry was chairman, and which drafted the resolutions of resistance to the English government. The Virginia branch of the family took a large part in the settlement of the State of Ohio. The well-known exploit of Elizabeth Zane at the blockhouse at Zanesville is still remembered among the cherished traditions of the Muskingum Valley. The New Jersey branch of the family continued Quakers until within the present century. The father of the subject of this sketch, Andrew Zane, was born and lived during his early life in Gloucester County, New Jersey, and there married Mary Franklin, a distant relative of the philosopher. The son, Charles, attended the old-fashioned country school in the winter. The eccentric schoolmasters were not wanting in New Jersey. One of them, Joel Robinson, with his tendency to open the school in the fall of the year with indiscriminate floggings, his vanity and long speeches, his wide stock, long-tailed coat with high collar and brass buttons, his eulogies upon the coat, which, he said, had been worn for forty years and which he had seen in fashion five times, made a figure which could never be forgotten.

At the age of seventeen Charles went to Philadelphia and obtained a clerkship in a retail grocery store. In the autumn of 1849 he acquired an interest in a livery stable, but sold out in March, 1850, and started for Illinois, where an older brother was then living. The journey at that time was an exceedingly varied one. First it was by rail, then by canal boat, then by a cable railway over the Allegheny Mountains, then by stage, with a few miles of railway to Pittsburg. From the latter place

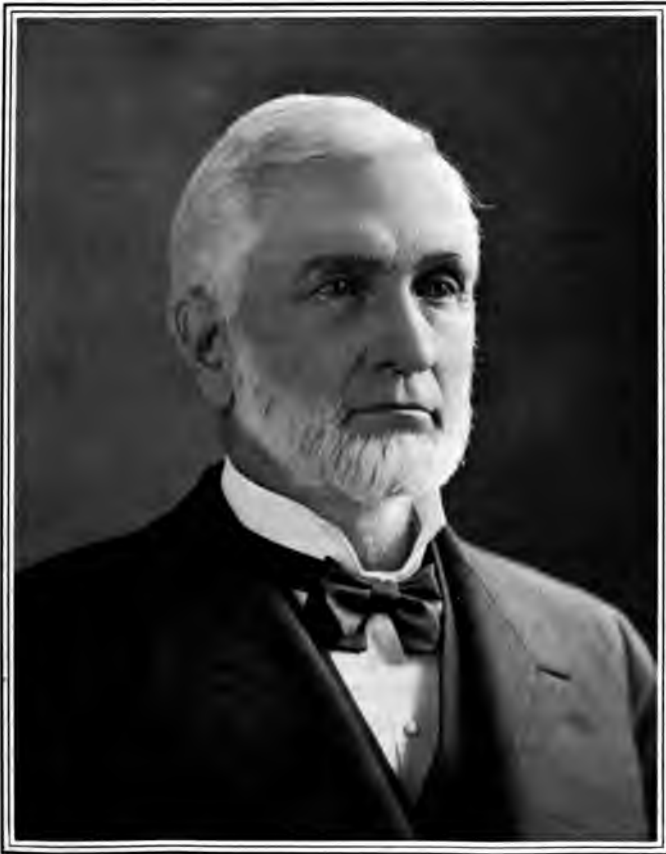
he took passage by steamer to Naples, on the Illinois River, and from Naples to Springfield on a railroad whose rails were strap iron nailed to wooden stringers. What is now a little more than twenty-four hours' travel was then a journey of two weeks, and the two hours' run from Naples to Springfield of the present then consumed the whole day. After working on a farm west of Springfield for two years, he entered McKendree in September, 1852. Soon after admission to college he became a member of the Philosophian Society and continued to take an active part in its exercises until the close of the collegiate year in June, 1855. The training which he received and the experience which he gained in this society he has always warmly remembered and appreciated.

After leaving college Mr. Zane taught school twelve months; then in the summer of 1856 he went to Springfield to read law. He first applied at the office of Lincoln and Herndon but there was a student there and he was referred by Mr. Herndon to James C. Conkling. Under this most excellent lawyer and accomplished man he began the study of law. A few days after beginning his reading he attended a Fremont meeting and had his first opportunity of hearing Mr. Lincoln. On this evening, just before the last speaker was closing, Mr. Lincoln came into the hall and took one of the back seats. When the speaker concluded, the audience called earnestly for Lincoln. He at first excused himself, but, yielding to the wishes of the people, he spoke for about twenty minutes. The speech was the clearest, most logical and most convincing argument in favor of excluding slavery from the territories that Mr. Zane had ever heard. Soon afterwards he was asked his opinion of Mr. Lincoln and he replied that from the speech he had heard and from what he had seen and been told of the man, he believed Lincoln to be the greatest man he had ever met, and this opinion Mr. Zane still entertains after the lapse of more than fifty years and a very wide acquaintance with men.

It may not be amiss to quote further Mr. Zane's opinions as to President Lincoln. He had first been introduced to the great leader in Mr. Conkling's office. An address that was simple and kindly, a greeting that appeared to be the natural expression of respect, of pleasure and good feeling, a manner that was not in the least patronizing or important, but full of sincerity and frankness, is the impression that this truly great man gave, and such he always remained. Many things have been written about the President which are wholly unwarranted. His fame cannot be clouded by attributing to him language he never used, or ascribing to him acts he never performed, or imputing to him motives he never felt. Mr. Zane says: "I have seen him in the most varied situations and among all classes of people; I have more than once eaten at the same table with him, where ladies were present. He was never uncouth, unmannerly

or boorish, but, on the other hand, he was always a gentleman. His conversation was like his letters and speeches, always in the best of taste. He did not tell as many stories as he is reported to have told, but when he told one it always appeared appropriate to the circumstances. While it may be he did not attach much importance to trifling distinctions in form to which some people attach importance, he had a nice sense of fitness and propriety to which his language and conduct conformed. He had a powerful mind, with a deep and penetrating perception of cause and effect that enabled him to trace the relations of things link by link, in long succession; this gave him great breadth of thought and stamped him as a man of extraordinary sagacity. His wonderful life from a boyhood begun in ignorance and poverty to the President who swayed the sceptre of a mighty people in the most trying time of their history, ought not to be the target for so much loose gossip and unfounded anecdotes, which can have a tendency only to cause some temporary discomfort to those who admired and loved him.

“On the morning of the day on which he was nominated for President, in 1860, I went to his office about nine o'clock and found there Mr. Littlefield, a student, and Lewis Rosette, a young lawyer. Not long afterward Mr. Lincoln came in and said: ‘Well, boys, what do you know?’ To which Mr. Littlefield replied at some length, being rather a free talker. Mr. Lincoln said that Dr. Wallace had come down from Chicago on the morning train and thought Mr. Seward’s prospects for the nomination were good, and added, ‘I would like to know what Judge Davis thinks of the situation; he is a strong man in such a convention as that.’ I told him that Mr. John E. Rosette also came down on the morning train; that he reported Judge Davis as being quite confident that he would be nominated. Soon after, Mr. Baker, the editor of the Journal, came in and handed Mr. Lincoln a dispatch stating that the names of the candidates had been placed before the convention, and that his was received with the greatest applause. Not long afterwards the local or city editor, his name I cannot recall, brought in another dispatch giving the first ballot, and soon after Mr. Lincoln, the city editor, Mr. William Davis and myself started over to the general office and stopped in the telegraph office on our way. We had not been there long when the second ballot came showing that Mr. Lincoln had made a large gain and that Seward had gained but few votes. We then went over to the editorial office of the Journal, and not long after the city editor, Mr. Davis and myself returned to the telegraph office. The third ballot was coming as we entered. The editor went behind the counter and got the dispatch but said nothing. I then stepped behind the counter and asked the operator the result, and he said Mr. Lincoln was nominated, but to say



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nothing, as the editor wished to announce it first. I overtook the other two on the sidewalk and Davis asked the editor how it looked, and he said 'D——d bad.' When we got into the room where Mr. Lincoln and a few others were sitting, I jumped on a chair and proposed three cheers for the next President, which the editor and myself gave with a great deal of vim and spirit. The editor then read the dispatch and handed it to Mr. Lincoln, who looked at it, saying, 'When I saw the second I knew this would come.' Mr. Lincoln talked a short time and went down onto the sidewalk, and soon after, pointing over in the direction of his home, said, 'There is a lady over yonder who feels a deeper interest in this news than I do; I will take the dispatch to her,' and he started towards his home. As he passed along, the people, who had just heard the news, came out of their places of business and congratulated him. On his way a messenger boy overtook him and handed him a private dispatch, and some of his biographers have it that this last dispatch conveyed to Lincoln the first information of his nomination, but as a matter of fact the dispatch first informing him of his nomination had been in his hands more than twenty minutes. Mr. Lincoln has been represented as being greatly agitated when informed of his nomination. I thought he was the coolest man in the room when the dispatch was read.

"Mr. Lincoln had a very intelligent and expressive countenance. Undoubtedly his face expressed his interest in the day's business, and his satisfaction was apparent when he was informed of the result of the second ballot, but no undue excitement was apparent from his language or conduct. On this occasion he manifested the same self-control that he did in every situation in which I ever saw him. He appeared to be equal to every emergency and able to rise to every important occasion."

In the spring of 1857 the Supreme Court of Illinois admitted Mr. Zane to the bar, and he opened an office in the same building in which Lincoln and Herndon had their office, depending somewhat upon the library of this firm. He was city attorney of Springfield, 1860, 1861 and 1864, and Attorney for Sangamon County for one year, 1864. Upon Mr. Lincoln's election as President, Mr. Zane became a partner of Mr. Herndon, and the style of the new firm was Herndon and Zane and continued so eight years. In 1870 a new firm, under the name of Cullum, Zane and Marcy, was formed. This firm was dissolved upon Mr. Zane's election, 1873, to the office of Judge of the Judicial Circuit composed of the counties of Sangamon, Macoupin, but during the term the counties of Montgomery, Christian, Shelby and Fayette were added, with two more judges. At the expiration of his first term he was re-elected for another term of six years, and on July 2d, 1884, President Arthur appointed him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, and he qualified as such on

the 1st day of September, following. In 1889 Judge Zane was reappointed as Supreme Judge of the Territorial Court. It is due to his work while in that office that polygamy was abolished in Utah. Judge Zane says: "After I had been reappointed in 1889, several of the men I had sentenced congratulated me, saying they were glad of my appointment, and that they believed I had done my duty as I had understood it. After sending hundreds of them to prison, I did not expect that they would ever elect me to an office. But having been placed in nomination after statehood, without my solicitation, as a candidate for the office of Supreme Judge, the people gave me the largest majority of anyone elected, although as many as two-thirds of the voters were Mormons."

In January, 1899, Judge Zane returned to the practice of law in the city of Salt Lake City, Utah, and is still engaged in the practice. There can be little question that the downfall of polygamy was the work of Judge Zane while on the bench. At the same time the equity and fairness of his rulings gave the Mormon people no cause of complaint, so that to-day he is respected by them as fully as by the non-Mormon portion of the inhabitants of Utah. He left behind him, after his retirement from the bench, a reputation for justice and fair dealing which extends not only over Utah, but in all the surrounding States and Territories. In a most difficult and trying period, he held the scales of justice evenly between the Mormons on the one hand and the Gentiles on the other, and by his straightforward and consistent course did far more than anyone else to bring about an era of good feeling between the bitterly hostile sections of the people.

### JUDGE JAMES H. ROBERTS

Having known but little of public life and devoted myself to the practice of law, my career has been uneventful, and this sketch will only be relieved of dullness by the fact that my advanced age carries my acquaintance back to the early part of the last century with those eminent men who laid the foundation of empire in the Northwest and filled a large space of the world's history making our country alike the wonder and admiration of mankind.

I was born on the 12th of December, 1825, in Kaskaskia, Illinois. My ancestors on both sides of the house were members of the society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, of Welsh and English extraction. My Roberts ancestor came over with William Penn and soon thereafter bought a large body of land about Dover, New Hampshire, removed there and became the first Governor of the Province. On the mother's side, my Gibson ancestors settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania. My aged grandmother used to relate with great pride that when the

American army, after the defeat at the Battle of Brandywine, retreated, General Washington made his temporary headquarters at her father's house, and she was taken in to see him, who in his kindly and gracious manner lifted her on his knee and said: "You, no doubt, expected to see a man dressed in fine clothes, all covered with gold lace, but you see me with very soiled garments, a long beard, a dirty shirt and a headache." I need not say I am very justly proud of my Gibson ancestry, especially by reason of their relationship with that great man and eminent jurist who shed lustre upon his State as Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.

These ancestors subsequently became what was then termed iron masters, and ultimately settled on the Youghiogheny, in Westmoreland County, now the great coke region. My father was born in Farmington, New Hampshire, near Dover, reared a farmer as his father was before him, but being of a delicate constitution, he was given as good an education as the neighborhood schools afforded and set up as a merchant in Portsmouth, then the important town of the State, and its principal seaport. Here also came Daniel Webster to practice law, having but recently married that most beautiful girl, Grace Fletcher, the daughter of a clergyman, from whom so many girls of New England have taken their Christian name. My father and Mr. Webster became acquainted and afterwards met in Springfield, Illinois, in 1837, when Mr. Webster visited the West.

Not being as successful in business as he anticipated, and desiring to try his fortunes in the then West, so called, his father fitted him out with a horse, saddle and bridle and such clothing as could be conveniently carried in saddlebags, and a small sum of money. With these he reached Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where he taught school and remained a few years, accumulating enough to form a partnership with one of the relatives of my mother and went on a trading expedition down the Ohio River in a keel boat, finally settling, about the year 1810, in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, then of more importance as a trading point than St. Louis. There he formed a partnership with Keil and Bisch, merchants, remaining there about two years. The firm being quite prosperous he dissolved the partnership and removed to Kaskaskia in the then territory of Illinois. It had but recently and in 1809 been set apart from the territory of Indiana, and the tide of immigration was flowing in from the neighboring States of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

President Madison selected the then Chief Justice of Kentucky, Ninian Edwards, to be the Governor of the new territory, who appointed his cousin, Nathaniel Pope, then residing in Missouri, to be Secretary, and being delayed closing up his official and private business, the territorial government machinery was set in motion by Pope, who came to

reside in Kaskaskia. Many of the Territorial officials and others came from Kentucky, among them Daniel P. Cook, a lawyer, member of Congress, son-in-law of Governor Edwards, for whom Cook County is named; from Maryland, Shadrach Bond, first Governor of the State. From New York, Elias Kent Kane, who drafted the first constitution of the State and its code of laws; from Wales, John Rice Jones, the most learned and able lawyer west of the mountains, afterwards a justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri.

Among the emigrants came from New England Thomas Mather, Samuel D. Lockwood, William H. Brown and others. From Belfast, Ireland, General John Edgar, who preceded all before named, and came in 1784.

I would gladly make brief mention of these great men familiar to me in boyhood, as I almost daily saw them in the village of my birth, and although it has been effaced by the raging torrents of the great Father of Waters and buried forever from human sight, like some Sicilian city, their memory will remain enshrined in the hearts of a grateful posterity. I reluctantly forego enriching the archives of this society with even brief mention of their distinguished careers, and enter upon the relation of some of the simple facts connected with my early years, there and in Springfield and Alton. They will be entertaining only as connected with my childhood and that of persons who in after life attracted the notice of the public, illustrating the superior strain of the early frontier settlers of Southern Illinois.

Among the beautiful and accomplished women of Kaskaskia were the twin daughters of Judge Pope—Lucretia, a brunette, and Cynthia, a blonde. These ladies married the Yeatman brothers. In maturity they were radiant beauties—famous east and west. In childhood it was customary to have exhibitions at the close of the term of school. In 1832 Miss Erby was the teacher. A boy older than I had been selected to speak a dialogue with Lucretia in which he was to make the effort to embrace her and she to becomingly repulse him. At the last rehearsal he broke down, and resisting the coaxing of Lucretia, who laughingly begged him to come, I was selected to take his place. We got through with it in fine style before an appreciative audience. The entire exhibition was by the parents declared a great success, but Judge Pope said his "Cresche took the rag off the bush." The room was a large one, a dais erected, a curtain shut off the performers, who were all small children from three years of age to about seven. Among the performers was my cousin Sue Lamb, whom my father had brought from Springfield, one hundred and fifty miles distant, driving by private conveyance, then but four years old, but unusually precocious; also my sister, then but three years old, now



living at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. She married Benjamin H. Thomas, United States Attorney for Indiana.

My cousin, Sue Lamb, above mentioned, married General John Cook, who distinguished himself in the Civil War. He was the son of Daniel P. Cook, who was considered the finest orator of his day, as well as the ablest man in Congress.

The events I relate above seem trivial, but they are vividly printed upon the tablet of my memory, and are associated with some of the most interesting persons who held high social positions. The Popes were related to the Edwards and Todd families into which Abraham Lincoln married. It was the union of the "Aristocrat" and the "Railsplitter." The latter, covered with unfading glory, around whose person centered, during the long night of doubt and uncertainty, the hopes of the Union, became in the moment of triumph its august martyr. I depart from the rule I observe in this paper not to do more than mention the eminent persons of Kaskaskia, and mention General John Edgar because of his second marriage to a young lady known to me in my early boyhood. She was a Miss Stevens, whose family moved in the twenties from Norfolk, Virginia, to Kaskaskia. She was but fifteen years of age. Her parents, as was usual in those days, made the match. The girl resisted, but finally, as a dutiful daughter, yielded to the importunities of her parents, who were probably mercenary, and married the General. She was well known, handsome and high-spirited, and made the General a beautiful and loving wife. He was very fond of her and dowered her with a large fortune. My mother knew the bride and was warmly attached to her. After the death of the General in 1830, Nathaniel Paschall, who had been a suitor for her hand, renewed his suit. The young widow had loved him as a youth. She made my mother her confidante, who advised her that the wedding should occur at the residence of Mr. Lamb, in Springfield, the brother of my mother. Mr. Lamb was coming from Springfield to Kaskaskia and I was sent with him and the young widow to Springfield, in the fall of 1832, to go to school with my cousin John. My parents were present at the wedding. I remained there at school until they came in December following, to reside there permanently.

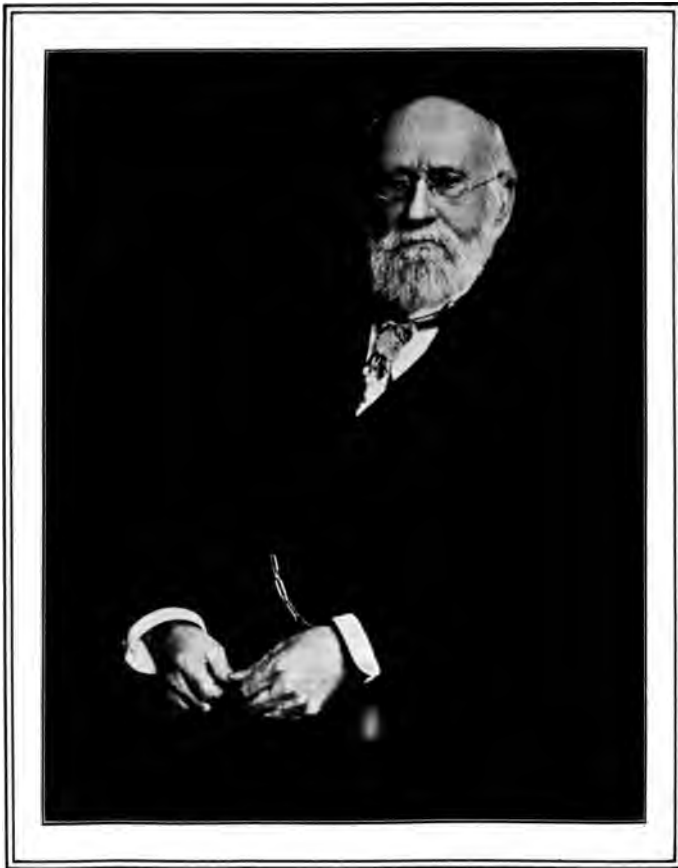
My boyhood and until I was nearly seven years of age was spent in Kaskaskia. My earliest recollection of school was that kept by the Rev. Hubbell Loomis, a graduate of Union College, New York. He came to the village about 1830, and removed to Upper Alton in 1832 to take the presidency of Shurtleff College.

I have the vanity to relate an incident verifying the excellence of the teaching of Mr. Loomis, in my own case. I attended the wedding of the daughter of Governor Oglesby in Springfield some twenty years since and

upwards. There I met Milton Hay, one of the great men and foremost lawyers in our State, or anywhere. I had not seen him for many years. We went aside to have a friendly talk about old times and he said, among other things: "Roberts, do you remember going to school in 1832 to the Reverend Mr. Smith in the log school house opposite your Uncle Lamb's?" I said I did. "Well," said he, "you were called up the day you came, a stranger, and I then thought I had never heard such reading from a boy of your age, and I think so still." I said that it was due to Mr. Loomis's teaching in Kaskaskia. He was a master in teaching boys.

I must forego the mention of many incidents of my boyhood that would interest my relations of this generation, but refer to one that created at the time much interest in the town. I refer to the visit of Daniel Webster in company with William Pitt Fessenden, his private secretary, then unknown to fame. He visited the West in the summer of 1837 and came to Springfield in June of that year. He traveled by stage from St. Louis, was a guest of Governor Duncan at Jacksonville, and stopped at a hotel in Springfield. My father, as I have mentioned above, having known him in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, took me, then about twelve years of age, to introduce me to Mr. Webster, who was then in the zenith of his fame. The citizens gave him a barbecue at which was roasted whole an ox and other animals. The ground selected was a shady grove west of the town. My father walked arm in arm with the distinguished visitor to the grounds, and I beside my father and heard their conversation. Mr. Webster made an oration, not in any sense political. Although ostensibly on a visit to his son, at or near Peoria, it was supposed his tour had also a political aspect. He was seeking the nomination for the Presidency. Mr. Clay and other eminent men were also seeking the nomination at that time, but the Whig party had felt the military prestige of General Jackson, and that it was being used to re-elect his successor, Mr. Van Buren, and looking about for a military hero, they selected General William Henry Harrison, who in the memorable "coon-skin and hard cider" campaign of 1840, was elected President. I have a distinct recollection of some portions of Mr. Webster's oration. He spoke of the fertile prairies, decked out in their floral dress, of their broad expanse, at the time sweeping the horizon with his hand, saying he was the owner of a few acres of barren land along the seashore. This was doubtless Marshfield, afterwards the spot to which he retired from the cares of public life and made a place of beauty and where he died. The immortal spirit about to take its everlasting flight uttered these words of calm resignation to the inevitable, "This is the last of earth."

In June, 1838, my parents, taking my brother and myself, drove in a carriage from Springfield to the Virginia Springs. When we reached the



JAMES H. ROBERTS.

White Sulphur we found it impossible to be accommodated. President Martin Van Buren was a guest there and the Virginians, ever hospitable and loyal to General Jackson and his successor, who said, "he trod in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," had assembled in great numbers to give him a cordial welcome. My father, who was a supporter of the administration, decided that we must not pass on without seeing the President, and he was polite and gracious enough to walk some distance to the Springs, where my mother sat with us, to see persons who had driven in a carriage all the way from Illinois. He remained conversing with my mother and father some time and then politely bowed himself away. He was a well-bred gentleman and great statesman, not only the supporter of General Jackson, but his "guide, philosopher and friend." He expected and received the renomination from his party, but the speculations in land, the failure of the State banks and the general bankruptcy that followed was visited upon his administration, for which, of course, he was in no wise responsible, and a change was demanded. Mr. Webster said in one of his speeches, "Every breeze whispers change." Illinois, however, in spite of the political cataclysm, remained true to its Democratic principles under the lead of that master spirit, Stephen A. Douglas, Illinois' favorite son, and his compeers.

Mr. Van Buren visited Illinois in 1843, soliciting a renomination for the Presidency, when I again saw him, but the Texas question, then looming in the horizon, overwhelmed him as well as Mr. Clay. Colonel Polk of Tennessee received the nomination; Mr. Van Buren opposing, as did Clay, the annexation of Texas, as probably leading to war with Mexico, as it did.

On this visit of Mr. Van Buren to Springfield, he, on account of bad roads, was obliged to stay all night at Rochester, a small village near Springfield, and a party of gentlemen, among whom was Mr. Lincoln, went out to entertain him. He said afterwards that his sides were sore laughing at the stories Mr. Lincoln told on the occasion. Mr. Van Buren, it is said, entertained them with anecdotes of the early statesmen and politicians of New York, De Witt Clinton and his contemporaries as well as the British statesmen he had met while Minister to England, and made a fine impression on all, political friends and opponents, by his fine social qualities and statesmanlike views, though the pending issues were of course ignored.

From my early youth I took an interest in politics and attended public discussions in Springfield. The earliest I remember were between Major John T. Stuart and Stephen A. Douglas, in their contest for Congress in 1837. Again in 1839, I attended the debates between Douglas, Judge

Thomas and others on one side and Browning, Lincoln and others on the other.

My father was not a politician but a merchant, and held no office save that of Canal Commissioner. As such in 1829, he in conjunction with his two associates, Gersham Jayne and Charles Dunne, established the route of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and laid out Chicago and the other canal towns. But he had decided views on matters of public concern and believed the principles of the Democratic party and its measures would better promote the welfare of the people than those of the Whig party, whose doctrines and measures, mainly derived from the Federalists, promoted the welfare of the privileged few at the expense of the many. He thought a protective tariff, so called, took money out of the pockets of the many and put it into those of the few under the false pretense of protecting American labor. I heard public discussions on this subject and read the debates in Congress and from conviction became a disciple of the school of Thomas Jefferson, whose chief maxim was "Equal and Exact Justice to All—Special Privileges to None."

After a few years' experience as a clerk in a general store where goods of all kinds were sold, I entered McKendree College in Lebanon, Illinois, and graduated therefrom in 1848.

To gratify some of my relations I commenced reading medicine and progressed as far as to have read a work on anatomy and physiology with a human skeleton before me, but my tastes led me to the law. I made such progress with my studies in college as enabled me to intermit a term in college and attend the law department of Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1847. While there I heard the great Henry Clay make his speech on the Wilmot Proviso and Henry B. Bascon preach.

Among my classmates in college was Silas L. Bryan, who afterwards became a member of the legislature and Judge of the Circuit Court, and the father of the celebrated William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Bryan was a hard student and stood at the front for scholarship. He was a confirmed tobacco chewer and the expectorations of the young men indulging in this habit, especially in the college chapel, drew down on them a sharp rebuke from one of the New England professors who would not be reconciled to this bad Western habit. Bryan regarded it as aimed at him, particularly as it was well known he stood at the front, if not the chief offender. The reprimand immediately followed morning prayer. Thereupon Bryan rose and in a few words vindicated the tobacco habit as almost universal and said he would not tamely submit to the public reprimand nor the abuse of any man, and especially before the assembled faculty and fellow students, without resenting it. His remarks created consternation among the students, and instead of expulsion, as they

apprehended, brought an instant apology from the professor, who admitted that he had spoken sharply and perhaps without due consideration, and certainly with no intentions of hurting the feelings of Mr. Bryan. It is quite unnecessary to say the tobacco habit was not quelled. Mr. Bryan was a man of deep religious convictions and while on the bench as the Circuit Judge of the Salem (Illinois) Circuit, opened court with prayer, arguing that although the practice was without precedent, yet as the Senate and House of Representatives, not only of Illinois but of the nation, were opened with prayer, it would seem not inappropriate that the courts equally needed divine aid in the administration of justice. This exemplary and pious father instilled into the mind of his son, William Jennings, those religious principles which he has carried into his public career, without the taint of hypocrisy, and, amid the demoralizing associations of party politics, elevating him into a purer atmosphere, the admiration of his most inveterate opponents. Space forbids mention of the students who in after life became distinguished, but I should not omit Dr. J. F. Snyder, son of that eminent man, Adam W. Snyder, who shed luster on the State of his adoption and died during the canvass for gubernatorial honors, he being the unanimous nominee of the Democratic party.

After graduating I read law with Gamble and Bates of St. Louis; the latter was my preceptor and he secured me the position of librarian of the Law Library Association, where I became familiar not only with the treatises on the law, but the reports of the adjudged cases in England and America. I found this of great advantage to me in my practice. Mr. Bates was a great lawyer and was Mr. Lincoln's first Attorney General. I was admitted to the bar in 1849. My license was issued by Samuel H. Treat and Lyman Trumbull, two of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

In that year I formed a partnership with Joseph G. Bowman, of Lawrence County. He had resided in Lawrenceville, but left, locating near Vincennes. We opened an office, also, in Vincennes, Indiana, where I took up my residence, and I practiced in the Knox Circuit, including a number of counties lying on the Wabash River and east of Knox County. Mr. Bowman did not practice in Indiana, and our business there was in part from the leading merchants who had business in Illinois, selling merchandise and owning lands taken for debts. They had confidence in Mr. Bowman and gave us their business in Knox County. I also built up a very fair business there and regularly attended the courts in the various counties composing the Fourth Judicial Circuit in Illinois. We occasionally had business in the circuit north of us, Judge David Davis's, formerly Judge Treat's. There I went on one occasion with Judge Linder and the tavern at Paris in Edgar County was full. We were put in a room

with Mr. Lincoln. He and Linder were old friends and both members of the Whig party. They regaled me and each other with stories late into the night, always some new ones picked up around the circuit. I came into our room one day and found Mr. Lincoln reading Comstock's *Natural Philosophy*. He answered my inquiry by saying that it was all new to him. I did not then know what I afterwards learned—that he was working into a patent law practice and was studying the law of mechanics of which a good patent lawyer must be the master. He went to Cincinnati to try a case on behalf of McCormick, the reaper man, and had, as Herndon says, prepared himself with great study and labor to argue it, but Edwin M. Stanton, in principal charge of the case, regarding him as a mere country lawyer, having probably a superficial knowledge of the law of the case, would not allow him to make an argument. When Stanton was suggested as the proper man, a war Democrat, for Secretary of War, he did not reject him and thus punish his insolent conduct towards him in the reaper case, but at once accepted him; but he often showed the great War Secretary that he was Master and President, overruling Stanton's arbitrary and sometimes cruel mandates.

While practicing law on the Wabash, I attended another term at law school in Louisville, Kentucky. This was of great advantage to me, as I had had two or three years of practice and reviewing the text books and reading some new ones, I made good progress. I visited Chicago in 1854 on business, went to the Supreme Court, then sitting in Ottawa, and decided to settle in Chicago and practice law there. I, however, did not open an office until June, 1855. I formed a partnership with Benjamin M. Thomas, United States Attorney at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1855, and the following year we took in Mr. Blackwell, at which time Mr. Thomas resigned his office and resided permanently in Chicago. In 1858 I dissolved with Mr. Blackwell and formed a partnership with Samuel B. Gookins, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Indiana, who then resigned as such and ultimately came to reside in Chicago.

Mr. Thomas died in 1864 and Judge Gookins and I continued our partnership until 1876, when, being appointed Receiver of the Canal in Indiana, he returned to Terre Haute and died in 1880. I then formed a partnership with Jonas Hutchinson, who subsequently went on the bench. In the meantime the son of Mr. Thomas was taken into the firm and is now practicing alone, I having some years since retired.

I have said that I have known little of public life. I was, however, for two years and during the Civil War a member of the Common Council of Chicago. That experience gave me a distaste for the methods adopted by public men in transacting the affairs affecting the community in general. I saw the conduct of the agents of corporations in securing the

passage of measures in their interest. I at that time also attended the sessions of the legislature and saw how the corporations influenced members to carry through bills in their interest. It is a demoralizing picture and I need not paint it here, for it is being daily repeated in the halls of Congress and other legislative bodies. Corrupt men go to these legislative bodies for what there is in it of pecuniary profit for themselves, plundering the public and granting to private or public corporations what should be conserved for the public. I resolved to seek no further public position, believing "the post of honor is the private station," and that in the practice of my profession lay my happiness and welfare. I have in the course of my practice through many years tried some important and interesting cases, at the Chicago bar, at the bar of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and of the United States, to which latter court I was admitted to practice in December, 1864. My first session there enabled me to hear arguments from the great lawyers of the country—Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, William H. Seward, then Secretary of State, Daniel Lord of New York, James T. Brady of that city, and others of note. On that visit I saw Mr. Lincoln for the last time. I scarcely remember how early I came as a boy to know him, but early in the thirties, and I saw him in Springfield almost daily until I left there to reside in Vincennes, in 1849. I heard his debate with Douglas in Springfield in 1854. I heard them in Chicago in 1858, and Douglas in 1860, and his last great speech in Chicago after the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861. I frequently heard them between the thirties and the sixties. I was as a boy very intimate with Douglas, and this continued during his life. He had a fondness for young men, was youthful in feelings, cordial and constant in his friendships. I visited him socially after he married his second wife, was present at his house when he received Lincoln's challenge for a joint debate in 1858. Some of his friends advised him to decline, as his appointments were already made and by his great renown and unbounded popularity would draw great crowds, and Lincoln desired the advantage of addressing also those assembled. While this was no doubt true, with other friends, I felt he could not decline the challenge and urged him to accept, and such was his view, and that debate and canvass made Lincoln known to the people of the United States and made him also President.

Illinois has produced three great statesmen, Lincoln, Douglas and Trumbull. I have briefly noticed the first two and will add a word as to the third, whom I have known intimately. His son married the daughter of my wife and in consequence we were brought more closely together than otherwise would have been the case. I knew Judge Trumbull as early as 1839. He came that winter to Springfield during the session of the legislature and had business in the Supreme and Federal Courts, and



was a guest in my father's family for the winter. He was by many regarded as a cold and distant man. This was in part owing to the fact that he was nearsighted and did not recognize persons unless close to them. He was on the contrary a genial and social man, charitable and liberal. His house in Chicago was the seat of a generous hospitality. He was a friend of McKendree College, and on one occasion, about 1845, delivered an address before the Philosophian Society. He was a member of the Supreme Court of the State and represented Illinois in the Senate of the United States for eighteen years, was chairman during most of that time of the Judiciary Committee, and framed most of the important laws originating in the Senate. He was the author of the Fourteenth Amendment, abolishing slavery. He was a forcible debater, rarely inviting a controversy and never shrinking from one. He opposed the administration of General Grant and united with several leaders of the Republican party in forming the Liberal Republican party which nominated Horace Greeley for President. On his defeat that party disintegrated and Judge Trumbull went back into the Democratic party, in whose principles he was reared and always embraced. He left it only on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, so called, which he thought opened the door to the extension of slavery. After leaving the Senate he resumed the practice of law in Chicago and died in the harness, living to the ripe age of eighty-two years. I refrain from speaking in detail of the legislative or Congressional careers of these great men. Monuments have been erected to Lincoln and Douglas and measures are being inaugurated to erect one to Judge Trumbull worthy of his great name.

The space allotted me does not admit of mention of measures I assisted in passing for the welfare of the community nor the causes I succeeded, in connection with my partners, in gaining for my clients, some of which as I know enabled them to acquire a reasonable competence and lead useful lives. It ill becomes me to boast of doing simply my duty but one is sometimes so placed that it may be his good fortune to win the gratitude of his clients not only for his professional skill, but the "morale" of his career. I claim only to have observed those rules of professional ethics inculcated by the Christian sages of the law.

## GEORGE LAMB ROBERTS

GEORGE LAMB ROBERTS was born in Kaskaskia, Illinois, March 16th, 1821. His father, Edmund Roberts, came to Kaskaskia from New Hampshire, in 1811. Private schools of the village furnished the means of education of the youth, as common schools had not yet been established in Illinois. About 1830 he became a pupil of Hubbell Loomis, later President of



GEORGE L. ROBERTS.

Shurtleff College, and remained under the care of Mr. Loomis about seven years. Mr. Roberts entered McKendree in 1840 and graduated receiving an A. M. degree in 1842. He entered the ministry in 1842 and read divinity under the instruction of that great man and eminent divine, Peter Akers, then Presiding Elder of the Springfield District, whom Mr. Lincoln pronounced the greatest preacher he ever heard. Reverend Akers was President of McKendree at that time. His ministerial labors did not admit of giving the time necessary to the efficient discharge of the duties of his office, but the conference thought that the influence of his name would promote the welfare of the institution, and when an acting president was to be chosen who should also be qualified to conduct the classes in the classics, the president selected Mr. Roberts for the position, which he filled with acceptance to the Board of Trustees and students, until, for want of funds, the college, for a short time, suspended, and on its revival came under a new administration. He attended the divinity school of Jubilee College then under the charge of the Right Reverend Philander Chase, Bishop of Illinois. On receiving deacon's orders, Mr. Roberts was called to the rectorship of St. James Episcopal Church at Vincennes, Indiana. There, in the usual course of courtesies among clergymen, he made the acquaintance of the Roman Catholic Bishop and some of the clergy of that church, who were native Frenchmen and men of culture, as well as learned theologians. The diocese possessed an extensive and valuable library, rescued from the chaos of the French Revolution by Bishop Brute, and by him brought to Vincennes. To Mr. Roberts was extended the privilege of this library. Here he delved, among others, in the writings of the Fathers of the Church, and, naturally, these priests became interested in him and captivated by his intelligence and social qualities, and he, equally, by their learning and refinement. The Church of England was then in the throes of "Erastianism," leading Newman and many other prominent divines of that Church to seek refuge under the Roman obedience. Mr. Roberts followed them, and for upwards of fifty years, and until his death, December 15th, 1905, rested serenely content. After teaching private schools, he, about 1861, occupied a chair in the Roman Catholic College of St. Mary's of the Lake, in Chicago. Subsequently he moved to Old Mission, Michigan, on Grand Traverse Bay. He was secretary of the Farmers Club organized at Old Mission, and to him is due the credit for making that organization famous throughout the West among fruit growers. The reports of the meetings, written by Mr. Roberts, were even published abroad in Great Britain, and the apples of Old Mission took the premium at an international fair held at Dundee, Scotland. These are some of the results to which Mr. Roberts in a large measure contributed.

## JUDGE WILLIAM H. SNYDER

WM. H. SNYDER was born in July, 1825, at Belleville, Illinois. In 1843 he graduated with an A. M. degree and at the early age of nineteen went to the Mexican War, serving as Adjutant under Colonel Newby, with the rank of Second Lieutenant. He was appointed Postmaster of Belleville at the age of twenty-one. In 1851 he was elected a member of the legislature, and was State's Attorney of St. Clair County from 1854 to 1856. He was Judge of the 24th Judicial Circuit from 1857 to 1861. In June, 1857, he married Miss Jane E. Champion. In 1868 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. In 1869 and 1870 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the present constitution of Illinois. For eighteen years, beginning 1872, he served as Judge of the 22d Judicial Circuit and then retired. At one time in his career he was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of Secretary of State. He died on December 24th, 1892.

## FRANK HEREFORD

FRANK HEREFORD, of Union, West Virginia, member of Congress from March 4th, 1871, to January 30th, 1877, and United States Senator from January 31st, 1877, to March 3d, 1881, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, July 4th, 1825. He was the eldest son of Francis Hereford and Sarah Katharine Steuart Foote. His mother was the great-granddaughter of Reverend David Steuart, who emigrated from Scotland to this country and settled in King George County about 1710, where he was pastor of Quantico Church and St. Paul's, Stafford County, for many years. Mr. Hereford's grandfather, Francis Hereford, was promoted from the rank of a private soldier in the Revolutionary War to a position as Adjutant under Marquis De Lafayette. The father of Frank Hereford was also named Francis Hereford. At an early period he moved from Virginia to Missouri, where he practised law until his death in 1851. Frank Hereford graduated from McKendree College in 1845; he then studied law, but in 1849 went to California. He was elected District Attorney of Sacramento in 1855, serving until 1857. From Sacramento he went to Virginia City, Nevada, and in 1866 returned east to West Virginia, and settled in Union, Monroe County. He was elected to the Forty-second Congress from the Third West Virginia District. He was re-elected to the succeeding Congress and again re-elected for a third term by a vote which nearly doubled that of his Republican competitor. In 1877 he was elected by the Legislature of West Virginia as United States



FRANK HEREFORD.

Senator to succeed Allen Taylor Caperton, deceased. After his term in the United States Senate had expired, he resumed his law practice in Union. In 1888 he was a presidential elector from West Virginia, and cast his vote for Grover Cleveland. In the Forty-second Congress Mr. Hereford served on the Committee of Territories; in the Forty-third Congress, on the Committees on Militia and Public Lands; in the Forty-fourth Congress, he served as Chairman upon the Committee on Militia and Commerce. In the United States Senate he served as Chairman on the Committee on Claims, and Mines and Mining.

July 23d, 1872, he married Miss Alice B. Caperton, eldest daughter of William Gaston Caperton and Harriet Boswell Alexander. He had four children—Francis Gaston, Harriet Alexander, Katherine Steuart and Henry Alexander. Senator Hereford died from partial paralysis on December 21st, 1891.

## CHARLES S. DENEEN

CHARLES S. DENEEN was born at Edwardsville, Madison County, Illinois, May 4th, 1863. He is the son of Samuel H. Deneen and Mary F. Deneen, nee Ashley. He was brought up at Lebanon, Illinois, where he attended the public schools; was graduated in the classical course of McKendree College in 1882, and received his diploma from the Law department in 1885. He taught country school for one term at Pleasant Ridge, Jasper County, Illinois, and for two terms at Bethany School, immediately north of Godfrey, Madison County, Illinois.

He attended Union College of Law, Chicago, now Northwestern Law School, for one term in the fall of 1885. In December of the same year he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was a clerk in a law office for ten months. He returned to Chicago in September, 1886, where he became clerk in a law office and was teacher in the Polk Street Evening School, where he taught for four successive winter terms.

He was elected attorney for the Sanitary District of Chicago in December, 1895, in which office he served four months until he was nominated Republican candidate for State's Attorney of Cook County. He was elected State's Attorney of Cook County in 1896 and again in 1900. He was elected Governor of Illinois in November, 1904, and again in November, 1908.

He was married in May, 1891, to Miss Bina Day Maloney, of Mt. Carroll, Illinois. They have four children—Charles Ashley, Dorothy, Frances and Bina.

Mr. Deneen's family is one of the oldest in the State. His great-grandfather Risdon L. Moore, came to Illinois, in 1812. He was elected



C. S. DENEEN.

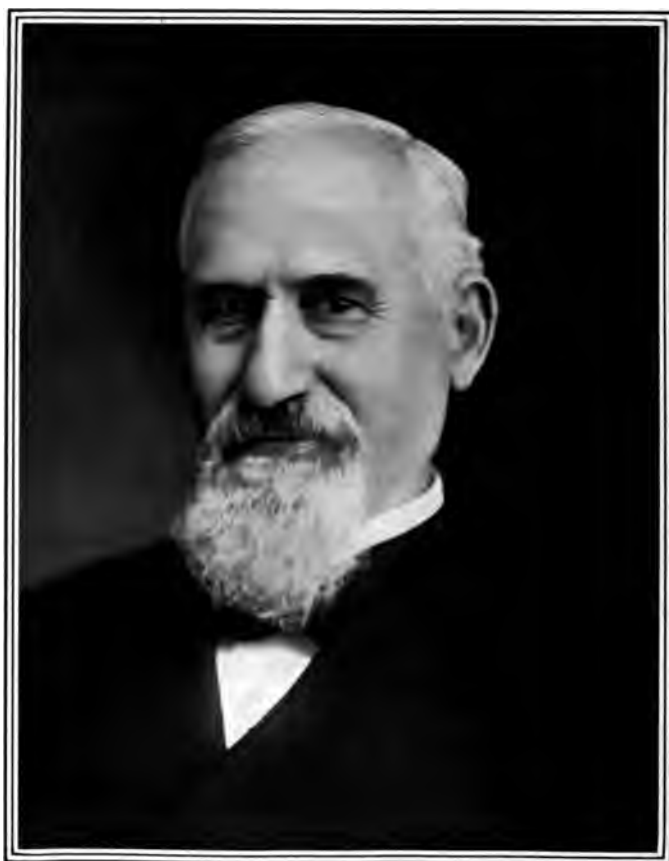
Speaker of the Territorial Legislature in 1814, and was a member of the first, second and fourth legislatures of the State. Mr. Deneen's family has been connected with McKendree College since its organization. His great-grandfather, Nathan Horner, helped to organize the college and was one of its original trustees, its first treasurer and a member of the building committee. His two grandfathers, Rev. Wm. L. Deneen and Hiram K. Ashley, were members of its board of trustees. His father, Samuel H. Deneen, and his uncle, Risdon M. Deneen, were graduates of the college, where his father was professor of Latin and Ancient and Medieval History for thirty years. His great-uncle, Henry Hypes Horner, was a member of the first graduating class and was dean of the Law department for many years. His brother, Edward Ashley, and his two sisters, Sarah C. and Florence, were graduates of the college. In addition to these a large number of collateral relations of Mr. Deneen have been students, trustees and members of its faculty. Mr. Deneen himself is at present a trustee of the college.

### W. A. J. SPARKS

WILLIAM A. J. SPARKS was born in 1829, on a farm near New Albany, Indiana, to which his parents had removed from Pittsylvania County, Pennsylvania. He was the youngest of ten children of Baxter and Elizabeth Gwin Sparks. When he was a small child the family removed to the neighborhood of Staunton, Illinois, where William grew to young manhood on a farm. His father died before William was twelve years old, and his mother two or three years later. Young Sparks entered McKendree College in 1847, at the age of eighteen, and until his graduation in 1850 was an active member of the Philosophian Literary Society. Soon after graduation, Sparks went to Carlyle, Illinois, where he entered the law office of Sidney Breese, later and for many years, Chief Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and was soon active as a circuit rider in the Second Judicial District. In 1853 President Pierce appointed Sparks Receiver of Public Moneys for the United States Land Office at Edwardsville, a very responsible position for a man of only twenty-four years.

In 1856 he was elected to the Illinois Legislature and was also one of the State's presidential electors that elected James Buchanan, President, representing the old Eighth Congressional District with John A. Logan, then a Democrat. In June, 1863, at a special election, Sparks was elected State Senator from the Fourth Senatorial District, and in 1874 he was elected to Congress from the Sixteenth Congressional District. He served four terms in Congress and became one of the leaders of his





WILLIAM A. J. SPARKS.

party there. Soon after President Cleveland was inaugurated in 1885, he appointed Mr. Sparks Commissioner of the General Land Office, a position second only to one in his cabinet. He held this office nearly three years, and upon his resignation President Cleveland wrote him: "I desire to heartily acknowledge the value of your services in the improved administration of the Land Department which has been reached, and I assure you of my appreciation of the rugged and unyielding integrity which has characterized your conduct."

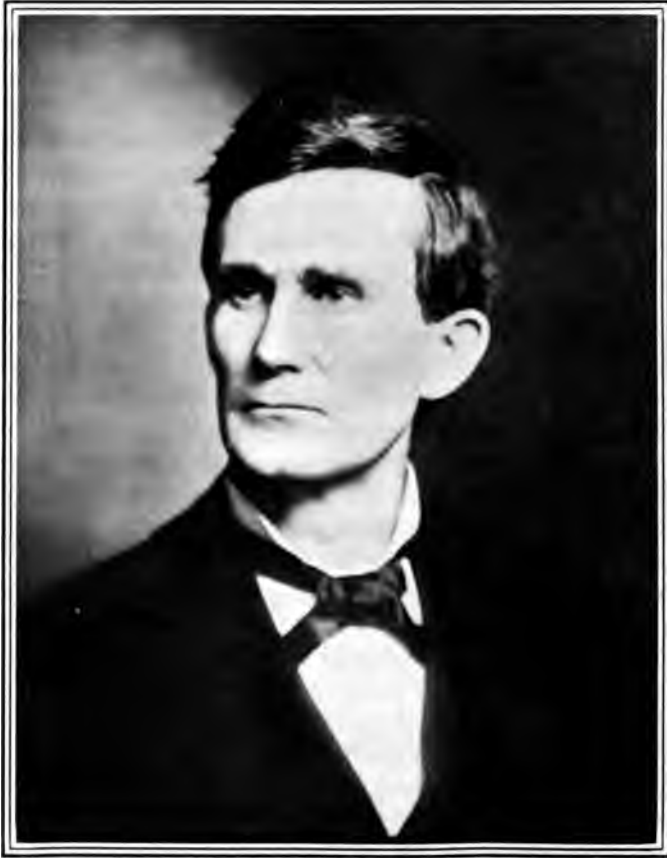
Mr. Sparks was a resident of Carlyle forty-five years, removing in 1895 to St. Louis, Missouri, where he died some ten years later, leaving a widow, but no children.

### L. Y. SHERMAN

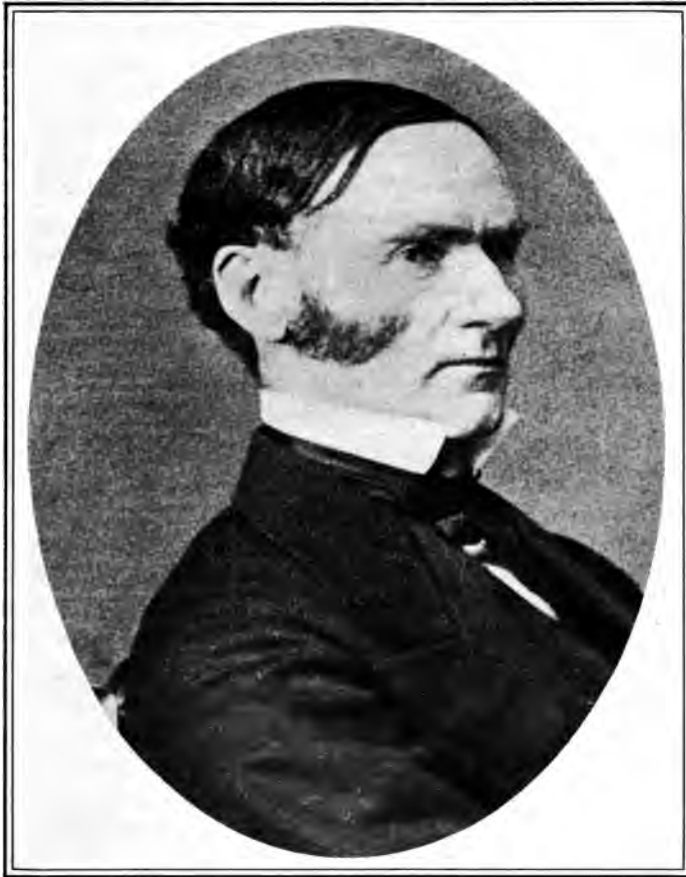
L. Y. SHERMAN was born in Miami County, Ohio, November 6th, 1858. At three years of age his parents moved to Industry, McDonough County, Illinois. At the age of ten he went to Jasper County, where he grew to manhood. He attended the common schools; taught school in Jasper County; and in 1882 graduated in the law department of McKendree. In 1881 he located in Macomb and began his career by driving a team upon the streets in order to accumulate means to enable him to devote his entire attention to his chosen profession of law. He soon took an active interest in politics and was elected judge of Jasper County in 1886. At the expiration of his term he formed a partnership with George D. Tunnicliffe and D. G. Tunnicliffe, ex-justice of the Supreme Court. In 1894 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for representative to the General Assembly, but withdrew to prevent a split in the party. He was nominated and elected in 1896, and re-elected in 1898 and 1900. He was speaker of the 41st and 42d General Assemblies, and elected Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois in 1904, serving until 1908. In 1909 he was placed in nomination for United States Senator and received two or three votes for many ballots during the now famous deadlock out of which came the election of William Lorimer. Judge Sherman now resides in Springfield, where he is practising law. He was recently appointed chairman of the Illinois State Board of Charities.

### JEHU BAKER

JEHU BAKER was born November 4th, 1822, in Fayette County, Kentucky. While still a lad his parents moved to St. Clair County, Illinois. In 1829 his father took up a farm near Lebanon, Illinois, which is still known as the old Baker place. He was educated in the district schools and later



L. Y. SHERMAN.



JEHU BAKER.

in McKendree College. After graduating he moved to Belleville and took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He practised in Belleville continuously until his first nomination for Congress in 1864. He served two terms in Congress and then retired from politics for a period of ten years. President Hayes appointed him as Minister to Venezuela, as did also President Garfield. In 1888 he was again elected to Congress, but on being renominated at the end of this term, was defeated by less than a hundred majority by Wm. S. Forman.

Mr. Baker was a celebrated lecturer and orator. Besides his talents in these directions, he was successful as an author. Among his writings were a translation of Montesquieu's "Grandeur and Decadence of the Romans," and a work on mythology. Mr. Baker died in Belleville, in 1902. He was married twice, his second wife and his daughter by his first wife, Miss Margaret Baker, surviving him. Mr. Baker left public life as poor as he entered it. His rugged personal honesty did not admit of his taking any advantage of his position to improve his personal fortunes. After his retirement he lived very modestly and it is believed that he left very little besides the home in which he lived, save when his great reputation as a statesman, author and orator is taken into account.

### GEORGE W. SMITH

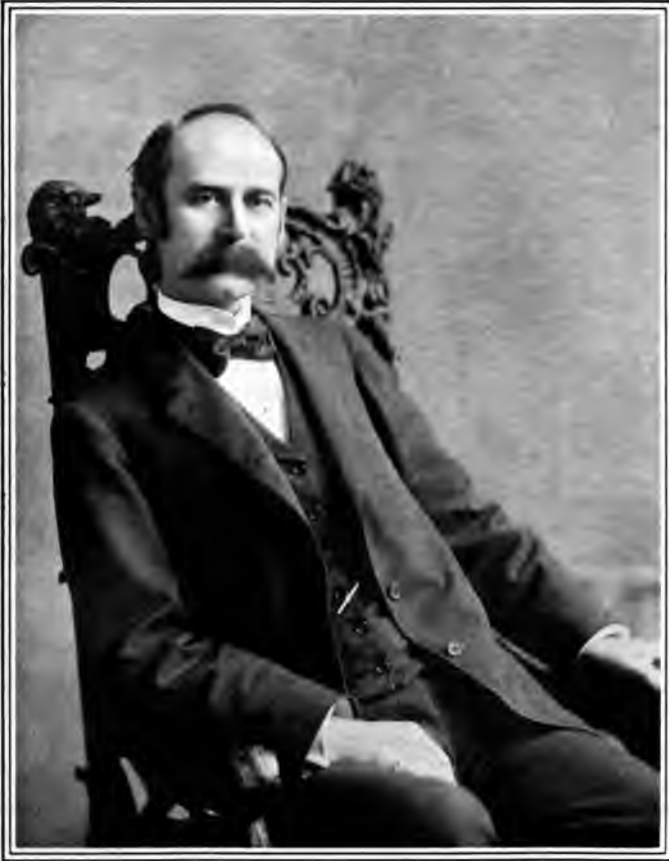
GEORGE W. SMITH, of Murphysboro, Jackson County, Illinois, was born in Putnam County, Ohio, August 18th, 1846. He was raised on a farm in Wayne County, Illinois, to which his father removed in 1850; learned the trade of blacksmithing; attended the common schools; graduated from the literary department of McKendree College in 1868; read law in Fairfield, Illinois, after which he entered the law department of the University at Bloomington, Indiana, from which he graduated in 1870. He was admitted to the practice of law by the Supreme Court of Illinois the same year. In 1871 he located in Murphysboro and engaged in the practice of law. In 1880 he was Presidential elector for his Congressional District (then the eighteenth), and cast the vote of the district for Garfield and Arthur; was married in 1884 to Miss M. Ellis Dailey, of Murphysboro. He was elected to the 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th and 58th Congresses. Mr. Smith died at his home in Murphysboro, November 30th, 1907.

### W. F. L. HADLEY

WILLIAM FLAVIUS LEICESTER HADLEY was born June 15th, 1847, on a farm near Collinsville, Illinois. He was the son of William and Diadema McKinney Hadley, who came to Illinois from Kentucky. His father



**GEORGE W. SMITH.**



W. F. L. HADLEY.

was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, many years filling the pulpit of the Collinsville church. W. F. L. Hadley attended school in his home neighborhood, later entering McKendree College and graduated there in 1867. In 1871 he was graduated from the law department of Michigan University. In the fall of the same year he opened a law office in Edwardsville. In 1874 he formed a partnership with Judge William H. Krome, which continued until 1890, when Judge Krome was elected County Judge. In 1902 he formed a partnership with C. H. Burton, which continued until his retirement from the practice upon the organization of the Bank of Edwardsville, in which he and Judge Krome again became associates, this relation continuing until Mr Hadley's death. In 1886 he was elected State Senator and at the end of his term was renominated but was compelled to decline because of sickness in his family. In 1895, Hon. F. A. Remann, representative in Congress from the Eighteenth District, died. Then Judge C. L. Cook, of Edwardsville, was named at the convention, but died shortly before the election. Mr. Hadley consented to take the vacant place on the ticket and was elected. He was renominated for the full term but was obliged to go to California for his health and the election went against him. In 1886 he was selected as Delegate-at-large to the Republican Convention held in Chicago which nominated Benjamin H. Harrison for President. Mr. Hadley was married on June 15th, 1875, to Miss Mary J. West, daughter of the late E. M. West. Of the seven children born, six are now living. They are Winifred, Julia, Flavia, Lester, West and Douglas. When the Madison County State Bank was merged with the Bank of Edwardsville, Mr. Hadley became president of that institution. He died in California, April 25th, 1901.

## DANIEL KERR

DANIEL KERR was born in Scotland, June 18th, 1837. He came to America with his parents in 1841, and located on a farm at Liberty Prairie, in Madison County, in 1844. From 1848 to 1849 he attended Shurtleff College, and from 1855 to 1858, McKendree College, graduating in the last named year. In 1861 he graduated from the law department of McKendree and was admitted to the bar in 1862. In 1862 he joined the 117th Illinois Volunteers as a private; was promoted to Second Lieutenant in 1863; promoted to First Lieutenant in 1864; mustered out with his regiment in 1865. In 1858, 1859 and 1860 he taught school. In 1865 he commenced the practice of law in Alton. In 1866 he moved to Edwardsville, from which place he was elected to the legislature in 1868. In 1869 he moved to Grundy Center, Iowa, and was elected to the Iowa



Legislature in 1883. In 1884 he was Presidential elector and was elected to Congress in 1886 and 1888. After his career in Congress, Mr. Kerr retired from law and politics and now spends his summers on a farm in Iowa and his winters in California. He was at one time editor of the *New Century*, and also of the *Argos*.

### THOMAS J. WILLIAMS

THOMAS J. WILLIAMS was born in Robertson County, Tennessee, November 25th, 1839. He was a son of James M. and Nancy Felts Williams, who were both natives of Tennessee. His parents moved to Moore's Prairie, Jefferson County, Illinois, in 1853. After living there one year they moved to Spring Garden, Illinois. Thomas J. was the oldest of nine children, and of that number four are now living. After attending McKendree College he went into the mercantile business and was married at Washington, Indiana, on August 4th, 1868, to Miss Cynthia S. Chase, a native of Vermont. Until 1881 he was engaged in merchandising at Spring Garden.

In politics he was for many years a very prominent Democrat. He was elected a member of the lower house of the General Assembly at the same election at which General Wm. B. Anderson, a Philo, was defeated for Congress by Hon. R. W. Townsend. It was while a member of the legislature that Mr. Williams took a stand that was far-reaching and perhaps national in importance so far as results were concerned. A successor to General Logan was to be chosen, and the balance of power was in the hands of a few Independents. Logan was the Republican nominee and during the contest the name of General Anderson was presented by the Independents and he received almost the entire Democratic support. A few, however, refused to support him and prominent among that number was T. J. Williams. Being from Anderson's County it is more than likely that if he had given his support to Anderson, the others would have followed his example and Logan's successor would have been General William B. Anderson. But the struggle between Democrats and Independents had been too bitter in Williams' district, and he refused to yield. General Anderson's name was withdrawn and that of Judge David Davis was substituted, and the latter was elected United States Senator, thus taking him from the United States Supreme Bench and out of the lists of the probable members of the Electoral Commission, which was being organized at that time. It was generally believed that had Judge Davis been a member of the Electoral Commission the eight to seven figures would have been reversed and Samuel J. Tilden would have filled the office of President of the United States, to which he had been elected by nearly a half million popular majority. Who can tell

what results might have followed the support of General Anderson, by T. J. Williams, during those trying times?

At the close of the legislative term Mr. Williams returned home, and in addition to his mercantile pursuits he embarked in the dangerous business of speculating in grain. For a time he was successful, his profits in a few months being estimated as high as fifty thousand dollars. This success so elated him that he sold his store in 1881, and devoted his entire time to speculation. The usual results followed and after nearly three years he moved to Mt. Vernon, Illinois, and in a short time returned to his old home in Spring Garden. September 10th, 1887, he died.

### JAMES M. SEIBERT

JAMES M. SEIBERT was born February 3d, 1847, in Perry County, Missouri, son of Daniel and Melissa (McCombs) Seibert, the first named, a native of Virginia, and the last named born in Missouri. His paternal grandfather, who was a Pennsylvanian, of German antecedents, served in the War of 1812, as an officer in the United States Army. This ancestor removed to Missouri, in 1818, and established his home first in St. Louis, but afterwards removed to Perry County and built there the first water-mill for grinding flour erected west of the Mississippi. After leaving McKendree, James M., at the age of nineteen, went to Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, where he first engaged in farming. Afterwards he was interested in various mercantile ventures in which he demonstrated his energy and ability as a man of affairs and showed his fitness for public positions. The first office which he held was that of sheriff and collector of Cape Girardeau County, to which position he was repeatedly elected. In 1884 he was elected State Treasurer and filled that office one term of four years. He was then elected Auditor of State, and through re-elections filled that position until 1901, when he voluntarily retired from this branch of public service. As a warm personal friend of Hon. A. M. Dockery, who, at the end of a distinguished career in Congress, sought the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri, Mr. Seibert managed his campaign prior to the meeting of the convention which gave Mr. Dockery the desired nomination, and after the convention he was made Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and as such conducted the subsequent successful State campaign of 1900.

December 27th, 1866, Mr. Seibert was married at Brazeau, Missouri, to Miss Emma Wilson, daughter of Franklin Wilson. Four children were born to this marriage, two of whom survive—Mrs. Daniel J. Hancock, of St. Louis, and Miss Alma Seibert. January 22d, 1901, Mr. Seibert was appointed Excise Commissioner of St. Louis.



J. M. SEIBERT.

### DR. J. R. M. GASKILL

DR. J. R. M. GASKILL was born in Madison County in May, 1820. He graduated in 1843 from McKendree College, also from McDowell Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., in 1854. In 1855, he went to Marine Mills, Minnesota, and built a flour mill and engaged in business with Judd, Walker & Company, where he remained until 1864, when he went into the army as surgeon of the 45th Illinois Volunteer Infantry—Sherman's Army—and marched to the sea, serving until the close of the war. In 1866 he returned to Marine Mills and engaged as bookkeeper for George B. Judd, and in the practice of medicine until 1874, when he went into the drug business and practised medicine until 1886. At this time he moved to South Stillwater, Minnesota, and continued his practice until the time of his death.

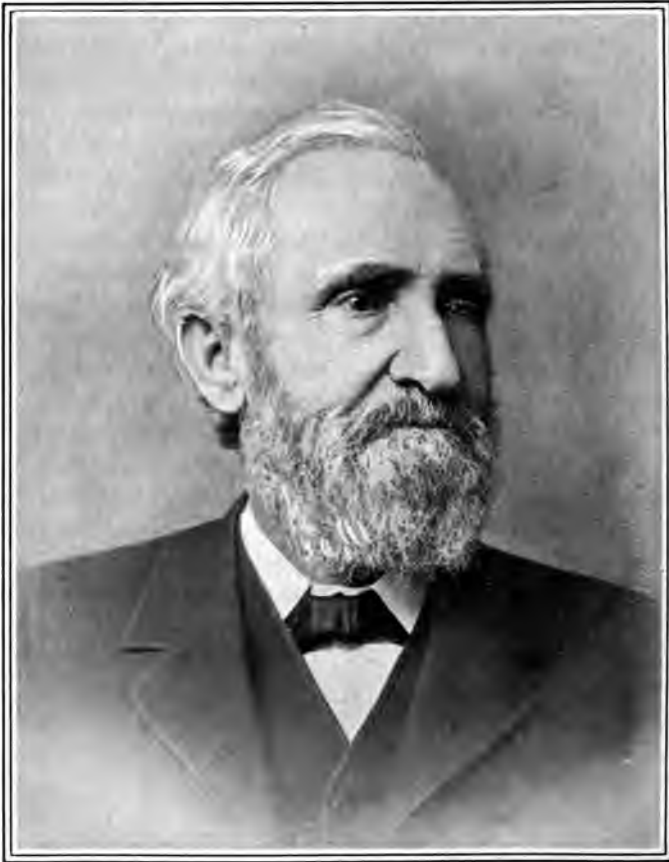
He was married in 1861 to Miss Clara Eldredge Hughes, of Greenville, Illinois. They had three sons and one daughter. Two of the sons died in infancy, and the daughter, May, in Minneapolis, in 1892. His wife and son Roy, twenty-eight years of age, survive him.

Dr. Gaskill was representative to the last Territorial Legislature of Minnesota, in 1859, and also in the State Legislature in 1872 and 1873. He served as Inspector of State prisons at Stillwater, Minnesota, three consecutive terms—from 1868 to 1877—and was a member of the State Medical Association of Minnesota from the time of the Civil War.

Dr. Gaskill died in Danville, Illinois, from the effects of accidental poisoning, on April 7th, 1894.

### DR. WALTER WATSON

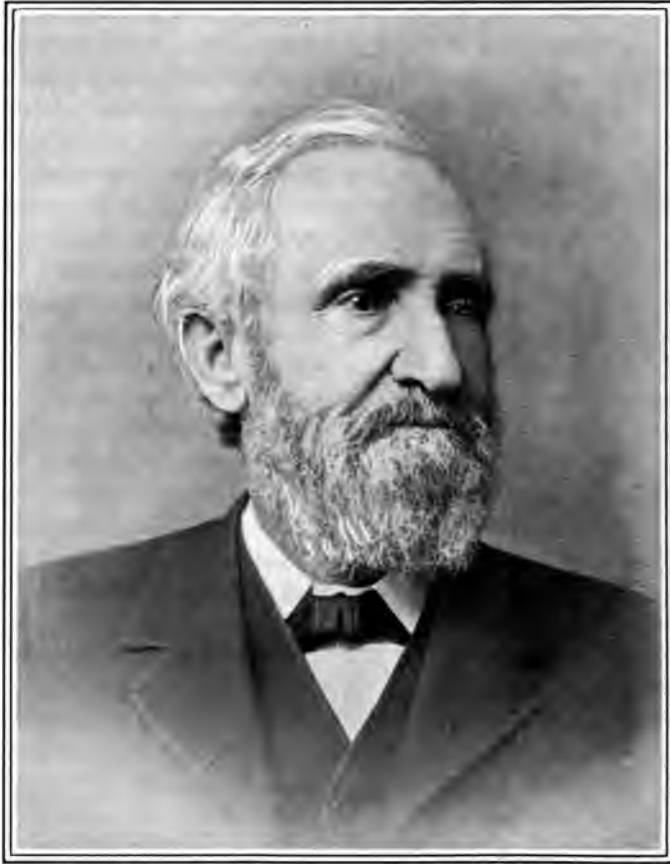
DR. WALTER WATSON was born May 14th, 1851, at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, where he still resides. He entered McKendree as a student in 1869 and graduated with the class of 1872. The following winter Watson taught school with J. H. Brownlee, of the class of seventy, at Grayville, Illinois. He received the degree of M. D. in 1875, from the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati. He won the college prize in ophthalmology and upon graduation was one of the three successful candidates of the twenty examined for the position of interne at the Good Samaritan Hospital of Cincinnati. After a year's experience at the hospital Dr. Watson was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy for the Medical College of Ohio. In 1877 he returned to Mt. Vernon and began the practice of medicine with Dr. W. Duff Green, under whom he had studied before attending medical college.



J. R. M. GASKILL.



WALTER WATSON.



J. R. M. GASKILL.



WALTER WATSON.



Dr. Watson retired from active practice a few years ago with an enviable record both as a physician and surgeon. During Governor Altgeld's administration he served the State as Superintendent of the Central Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville, Illinois. For seventeen years Dr. Watson was a member of the State Democratic Committee and was chairman of that committee when his party polled its largest vote in the State, 503,000, at the Presidential election in 1900. He sat as a Delegate-at-large from Illinois in the National Democratic Convention which nominated President Cleveland in 1892.

### DR. M. H. CHAMBERLIN

McKENDREE HYPES CHAMBERLIN was born in Lebanon, Illinois, November 17th, 1838; graduated, valedictorian of his class, at McKendree College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1859; attended the law school of Harvard University, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1861, and in 1862 received the degree of Master of Arts from his Alma Mater. He married, in 1869, Helen Lemyra Dana, of Kansas City, Missouri. He practised law in the last named city, as also in Beardstown, Illinois, at which latter place he edited the Central Illinoisan in the interests of General Grant's first candidacy for President. In 1872 he was appointed, by the Illinois Republican State Convention, Grant elector for the Twelfth Congressional District of that State, from which position he resigned to accept a Congressional nomination, unanimously tendered him, for the same district, making a notable canvass not yet forgotten by that constituency against a Democratic majority of nearly five thousand, falling short of an election by only eight hundred and twenty-nine votes. He was for five years Secretary of the State Railway Commission of Illinois, and for a time identified, as an attorney, with the legal department of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis R. R., now the St. Louis Division of the Burlington System.

He is a director in the State Historical Society, one of the three trustees of the State Historical Library appointed by the Governor, and one of the five college presidents constituting the Rhodes Scholarship Commission for the State of Illinois. He was a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Cleveland, in 1896; also to the same body in Chicago, in 1900, and was appointed by the Board of Bishops of that denomination a delegate to the World's Ecumenical Conference, held in London, England, in 1901, but was prevented from attending by pressing administrative duties in connection with the college of which he was at the time president.



M. H. CHAMBERLIN.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the Grant University, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1896, and by the University of Illinois, in 1906.

He was elected President of McKendree College in 1894, in which position he served continuously until 1908. At the time of his coming to the head of the institution it was in a most critical condition because of an indebtedness of many years' standing, its property going into decay, while the character of its work had become discredited from the introduction of commercial courses, graduate courses by correspondence, and other like devices, presumably introduced to create tuition revenues for faculty support. To this character of work President Chamberlin was unalterably opposed, and believed that McKendree, with a history covering—at the time of his coming to its head—a period of sixty-seven years of remarkably useful history, had the moral foundations upon which to maintain a College of Liberal Arts, stripped of the extraneous and superficial work which had been mistakenly introduced into its courses of study. He also held the faith that an appeal to the public, with the avowed purpose of making good the college character of the institution, would command its support. Such were the policies inaugurated by him. During his administration he raised the money which paid off the indebtedness that threatened the life of the institution, secured the means to rehabilitate the property and to modernize its equipment, purged the courses of study of their commercial characteristics, eliminated the graduate courses by correspondence, as also the normal department, and insisted upon thorough collegiate work, emphasizing the classical course, and the best of academic preparation therefor. Having a faculty almost unanimous in support of these policies, McKendree's work soon became recognized among the best of American colleges, where its grades were accepted, and so continued to the end of Doctor Chamberlin's administration. It is a significant fact that in the meantime he added over one hundred thousand dollars to the permanent endowment of the institution, thereby establishing it on an enduring basis. For the first time in the history of the institution and for two consecutive years all operating expenses were paid, including faculty salaries, with a surplus of nearly one thousand two hundred dollars each year, in the college treasury. In addition, on retiring, he turned over to the treasurer of the college sixty thousand dollars of solvent subscriptions toward a required one hundred thousand dollars for the building of dormitories, imperatively needed, the same being a part of a general plan he had matured, with encouragement that it would be effected, whereby still greater sums would be realized for enlarging the scope of McKendree's influence and power, and for perfecting the policies which had been so auspiciously inaugurated.

## DR. THOMAS E. GREEN

DR. THOMAS E. GREEN was born in Pennsylvania, December 25th, 1859. He was the son of Rev. John M. Green, a Methodist minister and Lieutenant Colonel in the Civil War. After the war he started west to accept a call to a church in Denver, but because of the Indian wars was prevented from reaching his destination. Thus it came about that his son, Thomas E., was sent to a western college, McKendree, from which institution he graduated at the age of seventeen. The following year Thomas E. Green was principal of the schools at Upper Alton, Illinois. From there he went to Princeton Theological Seminary. Doctor Green's first parish was at Sparta, Illinois, from which he was called to the Eighth Presbyterian Church of Chicago. Church members attended his sermons because he had something to say and said it well; non-church members attended for the same reason. The Chicago Herald reported his sermons each week because people who could not attend them still wished to hear what Dr. Green had to say. He was an intimate friend of A. G. Spaulding, then President of the National Baseball League. He went to the ball games; knew the players personally; he was their chaplain, and in that official capacity served for three years. When the vexed Sunday baseball question came up it was Dr. Green's influence more than the influence of any other that decided it, and as long as A. G. Spaulding was president there was no Sunday baseball. He served as chaplain for the National Democratic Conventions of 1884, 1892 and 1896, and of the National Republican Convention of 1888. He has been continuously General Chaplain for the United States for the Sons of the American Revolution since 1899; he was Chaplain of the First Regiment of Iowa National Guards, 1889-1898; Grand Prelate, Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, 1892-1899; he was Chaplain-at-large of the Actors' Church Alliance; High Chaplain Independent Order of Foresters, 1895-1898, and still the list is not complete. When the champion Chicago Baseball Club and the All-Americans started on their trip around the world, Dr. Green was asked to accompany them.

After he had served the Presbyterian Church in Chicago three years he turned to the Episcopal Church, in which he has since served with distinction. During the year that is required to elapse before confirmation in that body, Dr. Green served on the editorial staff of the Chicago Herald. The Bishop then appointed him to St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Chicago. Three years later he accepted a call to the Grace Episcopal Church, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he preached for fifteen years. In 1889, '92, '95 and '98 he was elected deputy to the general



THOMAS E GREEN.

convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church and in 1898 he was elected Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Iowa, but declined.

While his books "Man Traps of the City," 1891; "The Hill Called Calvary," 1899; "Dynamics of Destiny," 1906; and many sermons, are more the by-product of his work as a preacher, yet they show both the industry and the recreation of the man, as does also his membership in the American Historical Society and the National Geographical Society.

In 1903, he resigned his pastorate at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and accepted a position with the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, in which he is still engaged. The "Chicago Lyceumite and Talent" says that Dr. Green is almost the first lecturer to begin the season and almost the last to leave the field. The "Key to the Twentieth Century," the most popular of his lectures, and the most often given, has been delivered nearly one thousand times in the past five years. Since his resignation from Grace Church, Dr. and Mrs. Green have resided in Chicago, where their two married daughters live.

### DR. WILLIAM F. SHORT

DR. WILLIAM F. SHORT, clergyman and educator, was born in Ohio, in 1829. He was brought to Morgan County, Illinois, in childhood and lived upon a farm until twenty years of age, when he entered McKendree College. His senior year he spent at Wesleyan University, Bloomington, where he graduated in 1854. He had, meanwhile, accepted a call to the Missouri Conference Seminary at Jackson, Missouri, where he remained three years. He returned to Illinois, and served churches at Jacksonville and elsewhere, for a part of the time being a presiding elder of the Jacksonville district. In 1875 he was elected president of the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, continuing in that position until 1893, when he was appointed superintendent of the Illinois State Institution for the Blind at Jacksonville. He resigned this office early in 1897. He received the degree of D. D. from Ohio Wesleyan University. He died at his home, 817 West State Street, Jacksonville, Illinois, August 29th, 1909.

### DR. SAMUEL HEDDING DENEEN

DR. S. H. DENEEN was born near Belleville, Illinois, December 20th, 1835; died in Chicago, April 13th, 1895. He entered McKendree College in 1850. He graduated in the classical course in 1854, and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1857. The year following his graduation he taught in the public schools, in the meantime doing graduate work in the ancient languages and literature. The same year he was made tutor in

ancient languages by his Alma Mater, in which capacity he served the college three years, when he was promoted to the Adjunct Professorship of the same department, where he remained until 1862, when he was advanced to a full professorship, and placed in charge of the Chair of Latin Language and Literature, where he served continuously until 1886, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was secretary of the Board of Trustees of the college from 1883 to 1886. In 1862 he enlisted in the 117th Illinois Volunteers, under the command of Colonel R. M. Moore, and was at once assigned the duty of Acting Assistant Adjutant of the Third Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, rendering efficient service in the States of Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi and Tennessee, from which post he was honorably discharged in the latter part of November in 1864, on account of sickness.

In 1890 he was appointed, by President Harrison, United States Consul at Belleville, Ontario, the duties of which position he discharged with entire satisfaction to his government until 1893, when he resigned to enter into business in Chicago.

In 1859 he was married to Miss Mary F. Ashley, an accomplished Lebanon lady, graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College and daughter of Hiram K. Ashley, a lawyer, one of the early patrons of McKendree College and the secretary of its Board of Trustees from 1843 to 1846.

Of the children born of this union three survive him—Honorable Charles S. Deneen, the present Governor of Illinois; Mrs. Sarah Dickson, prominent in religious work in one of the church organizations of Greater New York; and Miss Florence Deneen, well known in educational circles because of her eminent success as a teacher in the High Schools of Chicago.

The above statement of facts is, for the most part, a recital of mere dates, under each of which a chapter of most interesting details might be written, and it is to be regretted that the scope of this publication will not admit of their elaboration.

Professor Deneen was a profound and accurate scholar, a great teacher, and, as a testimonial of his erudition, the De Pauw University very fittingly gave him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, his first intimation that the institution contemplated such action coming to him through the announcement that the honor had been conferred.

Doctor Deneen, though possessed of great learning, abreast of the times on all questions, political, social and economic, and an intimate historic knowledge of the leaders of thought in all fields of endeavor, was a man of extraordinary modesty; never obtrusive, in no sense contentious, arbitrary or dogmatic. He was kind, gentle and deferential in his demeanor towards others, and, while his extraordinary learning would

have entitled him to have assumed an oracular attitude toward his pupils, no one could have been more exempt from such a display. He carried in his heart the interests of each pupil under his tuition, and, at a memorial service held in the college chapel, June 2d, 1895—nine years after he had severed his connection with the institution—students from all quarters and from all avocations, by the speeches made and letters read, testified to his transcendent merit as a teacher, and his influence, by both precept and example, in moulding their lives and character. With such a temperament, it was a surprise to his friends, everywhere, that he should have exchanged the quiet though arduous duties of the peaceful recitation room for volunteer service on a field of carnage. He enlisted from a sense of patriotic duty, and may there not have been something of heredity that influenced him to such a course of action, since his grandfather, Risdon Moore, was a soldier from the State of Georgia, in the Revolutionary War, from which Commonwealth he removed, in 1812, to Illinois, where he manumitted his slaves and gave important service in holding his adopted State true to the issues of freedom while serving its interests for several terms in the General Assembly—in one of which he was Speaker of the House. Dr. Deneen's father was a clergyman. He was a man of logical turn of mind, a successful preacher and graduated at McKendree in 1841, when he took the degree of Bachelor of Science after an examination in the entire course of study in the institution.

### CHARLES T. STRATTAN

CHAS. T. STRATTAN was born in Highland, Highland County, Ohio, May 7th, 1852. In 1855 he came to Illinois, with his father, moving to Jefferson County in 1857. He attended McKendree College and spent a year or more at Ohio Wesleyan University. After teaching school at Nashville and Jerseyville, Illinois, he taught in Washington University, in St. Louis, where he also studied law and graduated. He was a member of the Lower House from Jefferson County and held the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction and was Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner under Governor Hamilton. After removing to Chicago to practice law, he was attorney for the Rock Island & Pacific Railway. He died in 1893.

### JOHN POWERS JOHNSON

J. P. JOHNSON was the son of Chas. Johnson, a native of North Carolina. In 1807 his parents settled in Humphreys County, Tennessee, and ten years later removed to Bond County, Illinois, locating in a grove to which they gave the name of Hickory Grove—the town now called Pochontas.





C. T. STRATTAN

John was born on December 6th, 1817. He devoted three years to study in the Bethel Academy, one year to teaching in Pocahontas, and then entered McKendree in 1837, devoting a year to the preparatory course. After another term or two at teaching he returned to McKendree in 1841 and remained until he had completed his junior year. He then entered the senior class of Harvard University and graduated in 1846, with the degree of M. A. He was principal of the Murfreesboro, Tennessee, Academy for one year, and six years of the Georgetown, Illinois, Seminary. He occupied the chair of Mathematics at Fayette College, Missouri, the following year.

Mr. Johnson made the government survey which fixed the boundary lines between Kansas and Nebraska. In 1859 he located in Highland, Kansas, which he had laid out with Reverend S. N. Rivin and General Bayless. Here he resided until his death, June 1st, 1898. During the last sixteen years of his life Mr. Johnson was president of the Board of Trustees of Highland University. He also held public office several times, being mayor of the city and serving in both branches of the Kansas legislature. He was at the head of a bank for many years and devoted a great deal of his time to the cause of education and the church. He was married three times, but his children all died at an early age.

## RICHARD THATCHER

RICHARD THATCHER, son of John and Virginia Thatcher, was born near Pleasant Hill, Pike County, Illinois, March 23d, 1846. He entered McKendree College in 1865, shortly after he had been mustered out of the army. In 1878 he was graduated from McKendree with the degree of B. S., receiving the degree of M. S. in 1881.

After having taught six years in the public schools of Illinois, he went to Kansas in 1882 to accept the principalship of the public schools of Severy, which position he held four consecutive years, when he was elected city superintendent of the schools of Neodesha, Kansas, filling that position three years. Shortly afterwards he received an appointment as clerk in one of the Government departments in Washington, D. C. Here he remained until October 15th, 1891, when he was notified that the Board of Regents of the Oklahoma Territorial Normal School had elected him president of the school. Accordingly, he became the original organizer of that State institution on November 9th, 1891. He has been honored with a position in the same ever since—the first two years as its President, the remaining time as professor of mathematics. The school is located at Edmond, Oklahoma.

## ISAAC HINTON BROWN

**I. H. BROWN**, author and educator, was born near Washington Court-house, Fayette County, Ohio, August 17th, 1842. He was educated in the public schools of Pittsburg, New Orleans and St. Louis, and began teaching school at sixteen years of age. He attended the Jackson Academy at Jackson, Missouri, in 1861, and McKendree College in 1862, leaving the latter to enter the United States Navy as master's mate on the *Little Rebel*, of the Mississippi Squadron, and at the age of twenty-three he was promoted to Acting Master and Ensign and remained in this capacity to the close of the war. Until 1876, Mr. Brown was alternately superintendent of schools at De Soto, Missouri, and county superintendent of schools of Jefferson County, Missouri. In 1876 he was elected principal of the schools of Columbia, Monroe County, Illinois, where he remained until 1879 going to the Edwardsville schools. His success as superintendent of the Edwardsville schools from 1879 to 1885 secured for him the superintendency of the schools of Columbia, Missouri, and instructor of elocution and physical culture in the University of Missouri, and other universities and colleges of that city, where he remained until his death.

Mr. Brown was the author of many well-known educational works; "The Common School Elocution" was first published in 1882 and has run through many editions, reaching a sale of one hundred thousand copies. In 1883 several accompanying works on elocution were issued, and in 1884 "Common School Examiner and Review" came from the press. The latter work has had a greater sale than any similar work published—more than a million copies having been sold in the thirteen years since it first appeared. Of his poems, "An American Exile," "Nathan Hale, the Martyr Spy," and "Which One?" are widely known. Mr. Brown died in Columbia, Missouri, March 28th, 1889.

## REUBEN ANDRUS

**REUBEN ANDRUS**, clergyman and educator, was born in Rutland, Jefferson County, New York, January 29th, 1824. He early came to Fulton County, Illinois, and spent three years, 1844 to 1847, as a student at Illinois College, Jacksonville, but graduated at McKendree in 1849. He taught for a time at Greenfield, Illinois, entered the Methodist ministry and in 1850 founded the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, of which he became a professor. He later re-entered the ministry and held charges at Beardstown, Decatur, Quincy, Springfield and Bloomington,

meanwhile, for a time, being president of Illinois Woman's College at Jacksonville and temporary president of Quincy College. He was transferred in 1867 to the Indiana Conference and was stationed at Evansville and Indianapolis. From 1872 to 1875 he was president of the Indiana Asbury University at Greencastle. He died at Indianapolis, January 17th, 1887.

### W. W. EDWARDS

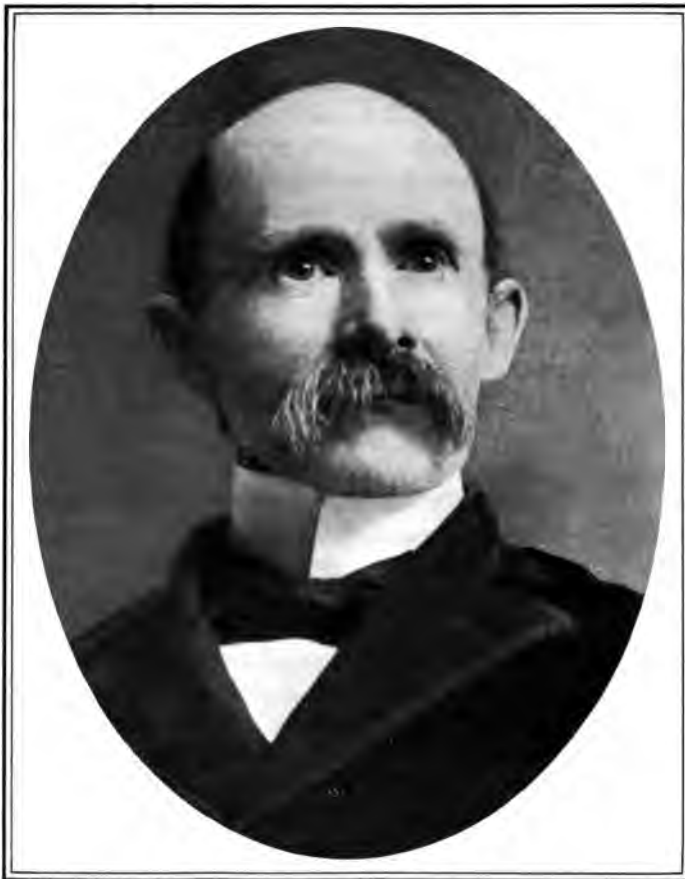
WILLIAM W. EDWARDS was born March 3d, 1863, at Pinckneyville, Illinois. He attended public school until sixteen years of age, when he was admitted as a freshman at McKendree College and four years later graduated with a degree of A. B. and with class honors. The Master's degree in course was conferred three years later. For several years after graduation he engaged in teaching, being employed as a principal of graded schools; and during the same period pursued a course of study in law.

Having been admitted to the bar in 1876 he located with his brother in Nebraska, secured an encouraging practice, and in 1878 was elected County Judge of Thayer County, which office he soon relinquished, as its duties demanded time which could be more proficiently devoted to the interests of an increasing clientage. A temporary yet somewhat prolonged impairment of health prompted a change of location, and in 1881 he returned to Pinckneyville, Illinois, where he engaged in practice as a member of the firm of M. C. Edwards and Brother.

During a religious awakening of the winter of 1882-3 he was led to a determination to enter the ministry, and at the session of the Southern Illinois Conference in 1883 was assigned to a pastorate. In 1885 he accepted the chair of Latin in McKendree College, which position was retained eight years. In 1889 he was elected dean of the Law Department and for four years conducted the work in both departments. The attendance of law students having increased it seemed necessary to devote the entire time to this branch of instruction and he asked to be relieved from the chair of Latin. In 1895 he retired from McKendree College to take charge of McCray-Dewey Academy, at Troy, Illinois, where he remained five years. In 1900 he resumed work as a pastor and is now at Shipman, Illinois. He received the honorary degree of LL. B. from McKendree in 1890, in recognition of services as instructor in law.

### B. R. CUNNINGHAM

BENJAMIN RUSH CUNNINGHAM was born in Jackson County, Tennessee, July 30th, 1836. His father, Dr. J. J. Cunningham, moved to Jefferson County, Illinois, in 1848. Benjamin early developed literary tastes and



W. W. EDWARDS.

received the advantages which the schools of that time afforded and afterwards attended college at McKendree. He later graduated from the Iowa Wesleyan University. In 1858 he went to Baldwin City, Kansas, and was a teacher in Baker University and virtually at the head of the school, where he remained until the beginning of the Civil War. In answer to President Lincoln's call, he laid aside the vocation of teaching, hastened back to Illinois, and enlisted in Captain Nobleman's independent company of cavalry organized in Centralia. In September, 1861, while on a scouting expedition, he was thrown from his horse and received injuries, among others a very severe contusion of the brain, which utterly unfitted him for service in the field, and were at last the causes of his death. But he refused discharge and at his own solicitation was transferred by General Halleck to the 11th Illinois Infantry Volunteers' hospital. In this regiment he served his three years' enlistment and was invaluable as a hospital steward. In 1864 he returned to Kansas, and on January 13th of the next year he married Miss Betty M. Martin, daughter of Major H. W. Martin, agent for the Sac and Fox Indians. Shortly after his marriage he took charge of the Leavenworth High School. In 1869 he moved to Labette County and was surveyor for the early settlers in the three adjoining counties; thence to Montgomery County, where he remained several years, serving as county surveyor and superintendent of schools. In 1876, on account of failing health, he was compelled to relinquish all business, and from that time until he died, on September 24th, 1891, he was an invalid and a very great sufferer.

### JUDGE HENRY HYPES HORNER

HENRY H. HORNER was born in Lebanon, Illinois, February 22d, 1821. His grandfather, Nicholas Horner, came from England, and settled in Baltimore, Maryland, where Nathan Horner, the father of Henry H. Horner, was born. In 1812 Nicholas Horner removed from Baltimore to Lebanon. He was one of the founders of McKendree College, of which he was a trustee.

Mr. Horner was a member of the first graduating class of McKendree, in 1841. He was the salutatorian of his class and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts and later the degree of Master of Arts. For a time he was professor of ancient languages in McKendree; later he studied law in the office of Judge William H. Underwood, in Belleville, Illinois, and was admitted to practice law by the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1847.

He succeeded ex-Governor French as dean of the Law Department of McKendree College and occupied this position from 1876 to 1890. He



H. H. HORNER.

held the following offices during his lifetime, either by appointment or election: County Judge; Special Master in Chancery; State's Attorney; first Mayor, first City Attorney and first Assessor of the City of Lebanon. He died September 21st, 1902.

### WALTER G. BROWNLEE

W. G. BROWNLEE was born near Lawrenceville, Illinois, September 9th, 1859. He was educated in the public schools and attended McKendree College two years, but left before finishing his junior year and took up the study of telegraphy. He entered the service of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company as night operator at Lebanon, in November, 1876, and has been in the service of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, Denver & Rio Grande Railway, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Grand Trunk, successively as operator, train dispatcher, train master, assistant superintendent, superintendent, and was appointed to his present position as General Transportation Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway System at Montreal, Quebec, Canada, on May 1st, 1907.

### EDWARD ABEND

EDWARD ABEND was born May 30th, 1822, in Mannheim, Rheinpfalz, Germany. A street in Kaiserlautern is named for his grandfather, who was mayor of that city at one time. At the age of eleven he came with his father to America. The family reached St. Louis intending to settle in Missouri. A fearful epidemic of cholera raging at that time carried off the father and two other members of the family. The widowed mother then brought her children to St. Clair County, Illinois, and settled on a farm in Shiloh Valley, where she resided until her death, in 1865. Mr. Abend studied law in the office of Lyman and George Trumbull and was admitted to the bar in 1842. Later, in 1844, he entered McKendree College and remained there one term. In 1849 he was elected to the State Legislature and served during the session of 1849-50, taking part in the famous senatorial battle between James Shields and Sidney Breese. In 1850 he retired from the practice of his profession and gave his entire attention to various business enterprises in which he was then interested. In 1852 he returned to Germany, and formed the acquaintance of a number of capitalists who made him their American financial agent and later sent him large sums of money to invest in American securities. This and the management of his mother's estate, which was quite large, made him an active business man. In 1856 he organized the Belleville Gas, Light and Coke Company, and was a member of its directory until his



death. He organized and built all the macadamized roads leading into Belleville. He organized the St. Clair Savings and Insurance Company, now the Belleville Savings Bank, in 1860, of which he was president. He was mayor of Belleville four terms.

In 1856 Mr. Abend married Miss Anna Hilgard, and six children resulted from this union, four of whom are still living.

Mr. Abend died at his home in Belleville, June 17th, 1904.

## W. E. TRAUTMANN

WILLIAM E. TRAUTMANN was born on August 16th, 1872, on a farm near Caseyville. Until 1889 he attended the public schools of Caseyville; in September of that year he entered McKendree College and joined the Philosophian Literary Society during the fall. In June, 1893, he graduated from the law department, receiving the degree of LL. B.

He completed the scientific course at McKendree and graduated in June, 1895, receiving at that time the degree of B. S. He received the degree of M. S. from his Alma Mater in 1898.

In January, 1897, he left the farm and went to East St. Louis and has practised law there until the present time. He was elected to the Illinois Legislature, House of Representatives, from the Forty-ninth Senatorial District (St. Clair County) in 1898, and was re-elected in 1900, 1902 and 1904, serving in the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth General Assemblies of Illinois. He was appointed United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, by President Roosevelt, in May, 1905, and is holding that position at the present time.

## L. D. TURNER

L. D. TURNER was born October 5th, 1849, on a farm near Freeburg, St. Clair County, Illinois. He lived with his parents in Freeburg from 1854 until he entered McKendree College in the fall of 1867. He spent three years at college and was an active member of the Philosophian Society the entire time. He was teacher in the public school of Mascoutah early in 1871 and the same year entered the law department of Michigan University at Ann Arbor. In 1872 he read law in the office of ex-Lieutenant Governor Gustavus Koerner at Belleville, Illinois, returning to Ann Arbor in the fall of the same year and graduating in 1873. He has practised law in Belleville since that time. In 1882 Mr. Turner formed a law partnership with R. D. W. Holder, a former student of McKendree, which has continued ever since with the exception of six years when Judge Holder was on the bench.



W. E. TRAUTMANN.

Mr. Turner was chairman of the first Board of Supervisors of St. Clair County and for four years filled the position of Master in Chancery. He is president of the Belleville Savings Bank and has been a director of that bank since 1882.

Mr. Turner was married August 14th, 1875, to Miss Josephine Eckert of Waterloo, Illinois, and has one son and three daughters, all of whom are now grown. Mr. Turner stands very high in his profession, ranking among the ablest lawyers of Illinois. In speaking of Mr. Turner's college days, Mr. W. A. Kelsoe, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, says: "At college he was a leader of his class and literary society. He was a hard worker, conscientious, and one of the best all-round students there. Turner was one of the finest speakers we had and prominent not only in Philosophian Society work but in all other movements for the good of the college. I find on consulting the files of the McKendree Repository for 1867-70 that Turner was secretary of what was called the 'College Meeting' (an organization of all the students), vice-president of the reading room, member of the Board of Control of the Athleteon (a word we coined for the college gymnasium), and represented his class in the college flag presentation of June, 1870. This was his last year at McKendree and he may be said to have stood at the head of his class, which was graduated in 1872."

### NORMAN A. BROADWELL

NORMAN A. BROADWELL was born in Morgan County, Illinois, August 1st, 1825. He was educated in the common schools, McKendree College and Illinois College. He spent some time in the book business, and then in the study of medicine with a view to benefiting his own health. He abandoned this and in 1850 began the study of law in the office of Lincoln and Herndon, at Springfield. He was admitted to the bar, practised for a time at Pekin and in 1854 returned to Springfield. In 1860 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the House of Representatives from Sangamon County, serving in the Twenty-second General Assembly. He was County Judge of Sangamon County, 1863-65. He was twice elected mayor of Springfield, 1867-1869. He was genial, popular, high-minded and honorable. He died at Springfield, on February 25th, 1893.

### C. A. KELLER

C. A. KELLER was born November 24th, 1851, in Jefferson County, Illinois; was graduated from McKendree College, June, 1871, and was licensed to practice law at Ottawa, Illinois, September 14th, 1873. He was elected

County Judge of Jefferson County in November, 1877. In 1882 he was elected Grand Master of the Odd Fellows in Chicago and was elected representative from Illinois to the Sovereign Grand Lodge in 1884. In 1885 he removed to Texas, and has lived in San Antonio ever since. He has represented the State of Texas to the Sovereign Grand Lodge for eight years.

### JAMES M. HAMILL

MR. HAMILL was born on a farm near the town of Garvah, in the county of Londonderry, Ireland, and is of Scotch-Irish descent, and emigrated with his father's family in 1848. He entered the preparatory department of McKendree College in September, 1861, and joined the Philosophian Literary Society about the same time. August 13th, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, 117th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years or for the extent of the war. September, 1865, he again entered McKendree College and remained during the year 1865-66. In the college year of 1866-67 he taught school, returning to college in 1867, where he remained until he graduated in the classical course in June, 1869. Mr. Hamill says: "While in college I was regular in my attendance at the meetings of the Philosophian Society and do not remember of ever asking to be excused from any performance unless on account of sickness. I was just unsophisticated enough to think that every duty assigned by the society or its officers must be strictly performed, even to the extent of performing the heroic duty of escorting the 'oldest girl in the town' to a 'select performance' of the society, when selected to perform that severe duty. I was president of the society more than once and from president to janitor was the custom invariably followed. I filled the position of critic more frequently than any other office and liked it better. Next to the college, the society and its library possessed the greatest interest and charm for me, for there 'knowledge with her ample page rich with the spoils of time, to my enraptured mind did freely unroll.'" From September, 1869, to June, 1870, Mr. Hamill was principal of the Mt. Carmel, Illinois, schools. In the summer of 1869 he studied law in the office of his brother, William, at McLeansboro, Illinois, and continued the study in his leisure hours while teaching. In October, 1870, he was admitted to the practice of law and became the junior member of the law firm of Crebs, Conger and Hamill, at Carmi, Illinois. He remained there until the fall of 1871, when, having been appointed attorney for the St. Louis & Southeastern Railway Company (now the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company), he removed to St. Louis. As all of his business was in Illinois, in January, 1872, he removed to Belleville, Illinois.



JAMES M. HAMILL.

He was married on November 8th, 1877, to Agnes L. Pace of Mt. Vernon, Illinois, a graduate of McKendree College, class of 1873. Since 1872 he has resided at Belleville and had been engaged in the general practice of law.

### JUDGE OSCAR COGHLAN

OSCAR RAPIER COGHLAN, born in Belleville, Illinois, January 22d, 1847; lost his parents, Cornelius C. and Lavinia Fouke Coghlan, in the cholera epidemic of 1849. Oscar was one of four brothers who have helped to make the Coghlan family illustrious. Phillip, the oldest, became a printer, was foreman of the old St. Louis Times in the seventies and is now connected with the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. John left Belleville early in life and his friends there lost track of him until they heard of his election to Congress from San Francisco many years later. Joseph received an appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis from his uncle, Hon. Phillip B. Fouke, then representing the Belleville district in Congress, and about forty years later distinguished himself as the commander of the cruiser Raleigh in the great victory won by Dewey in Manila Bay.

Oscar, who was Admiral Coghlan's youngest brother, was only a little more than two years old when he lost his parents. He lived with his uncle, Phillip Fouke, and attended the public schools of Belleville until fifteen years of age, when he enlisted in the Union Army. Before he was sixteen he was severely wounded—shot through the lung at the battle of Chickasaw Bluffs, Mississippi, December 22d, 1862—and was forced to give up his military career. In 1864, after his recovery, Oscar attended McKendree College and joined the Philosophian Society.

At the close of the war Oscar went south and for the next four or five years was in the mercantile business in Memphis, Tennessee. Then he went to California, studied law, was admitted to the bar in San Francisco and achieved distinction as an attorney on the Pacific Coast. Later he served several terms as judge of the county court of Napa County, California.

Judge Coghlan suffered many years from tuberculosis caused by the wound received at Chickasaw Bluffs. He died at his home in Suison, California, in 1903, being survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters.

### JOHN W. TIPTON

JOHN W. TIPTON was the son of Albert Jackson Tipton, who was prominent in Carter County, Tennessee, history, both religiously and politically. The Tipton family came to America early from North Ireland, and settled



O. R. COGHLAN.

in Maryland, and has been prominent in the country, filling every office from sheriff to United States Senator. In 1868 Mr. Tipton graduated from McKendree with a degree of Bachelor of Science. He was also a graduate of Tusculum College, Tennessee. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar and was married in December of the same year to Miss Mary G. Hubble, of Marion, Virginia. Three children were born to this union: Hon. A. H. Tipton, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Tennessee; John H. Tipton, a member of the law firm of Collins and Tipton; and Mrs. Flora Miller, all of whom reside in Elizabethton, Tennessee. Mr. Tipton was senior member of the law firm of Tipton and Miller, corporation attorneys for the E. T. & W. N. C. R. R., Va. & S. W. Ry. Co., and the Southern Railway Company. Mr. Tipton died November 4th, 1908.

### CHAS. W. NOTTINGHAM

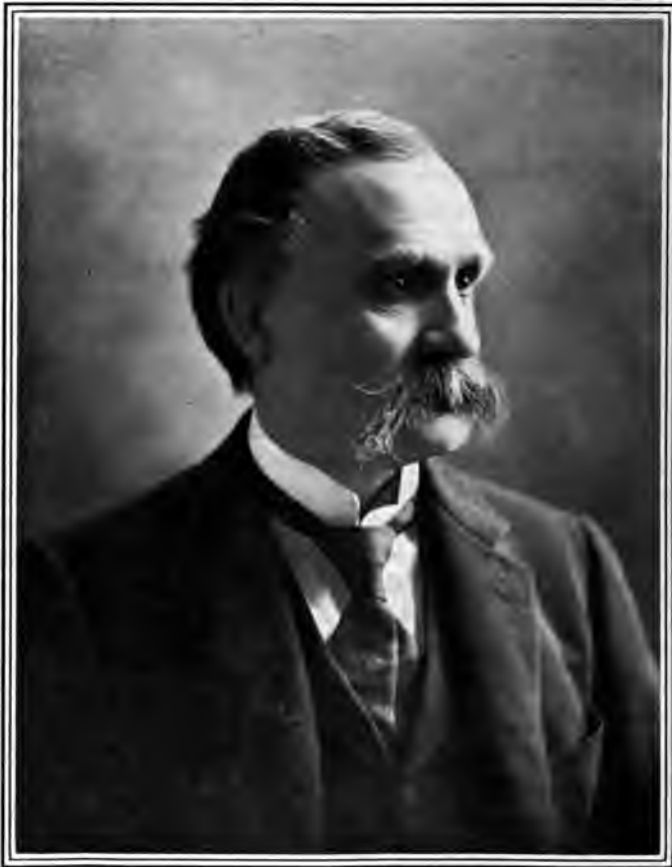
CHAS. W. NOTTINGHAM was born at Pleasant Plains, Illinois. In 1866 he entered McKendree College and fifteen years later went to Oregon. Engaging in business in Portland, Oregon, he has become president of Nottingham & Company, wholesale dealers in flour, feed and builders' supplies. In 1901 he served in the State House of Representatives and was re-elected, serving in 1903. In 1905 he was elected State Senator and re-elected in 1907 and in 1909. Mr. Nottingham was instrumental in achieving the passage of the Initiative and Referendum, and Direct Nomination laws. Under the initiative, he helped pass the Local Option law, a thing which had been impossible before.

### IRVIN D. WEBSTER

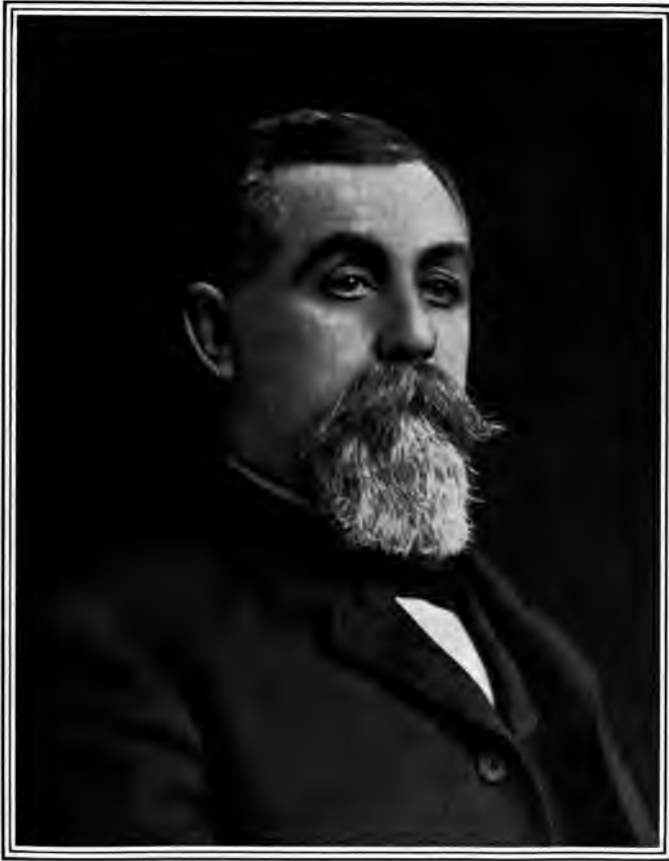
The subject of this sketch was born near Pleasant Hill, Pike County, Illinois, in October, 1855, and attended country school in a log school-house in the district in which he was born. At the age of seventeen years he entered McKendree College and spent three years at that institution. He became a member of the Philosophian Literary Society as soon as he entered the college, and was ever an active, faithful and zealous member of his chosen society. He was never absent at roll call nor at the call of duty on the society program and filled in a creditable manner every office in the society. He was elected orator of the Sophomore class of 1875, and delivered the flag oration for that class at the commencement exercises.

In September, 1877, he went to the mountains of Colorado and spent two years in the mining business in that State, after which he returned to





CHARLES W. NOTTINGHAM.



IRVIN D. WEBSTER

Pleasant Hill, Illinois, and has since that time lived continuously in the neighborhood in which he was born. He has been school director in his native district for twenty-three years and has been elected to various other offices in his county and district. He served his township a number of years as supervisor and was chairman of the County Board of Supervisors for three years. He was elected a member of the Illinois Legislature from the Thirty-sixth Senatorial District in 1902 and served in the Forty-third General Assembly. He was re-elected in 1904 and served in the Forty-fourth General Assembly, and filled this position with credit to the State as well as to the district which elected him.

He has always been actively engaged in farming and stock raising and has taken a prominent part in the introduction of Aberdeen Angus cattle in the locality in which he lives and in other parts of the country. He commenced breeding these cattle in 1890 and has continued the business extensively ever since.

He was married in December, 1879, to Miss Lucebra Butler, of Pleasant Hill. She departed this life in 1901 and he was again married in October, 1903, to Miss Laura V. Cooper, of Fayette, Missouri. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Masonic Lodge.

### EDWIN B. KENNER

EDWIN B. KENNER came to McKendree College in 1884 from Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. He graduated from Missouri Medical College (now the medical department of Washington University) at St. Louis, in March, 1887. He served as interne in the St. Louis City Hospital, Female Hospital and Insane Asylum in 1887-88-89. After this he entered the practice of medicine in St. Louis and was elected demonstrator of anatomy and lecturer on osteology in his Alma Mater. He also assisted in the surgical clinic at Polyclinic, St. Louis, Missouri, from 1890 to 1897. In August, 1897, with three companions he entered the gold fields of Alaska, where he practised his profession and at the same time prospected for gold. In 1905 he located in Galveston, Texas, where he now enjoys a lucrative practice.

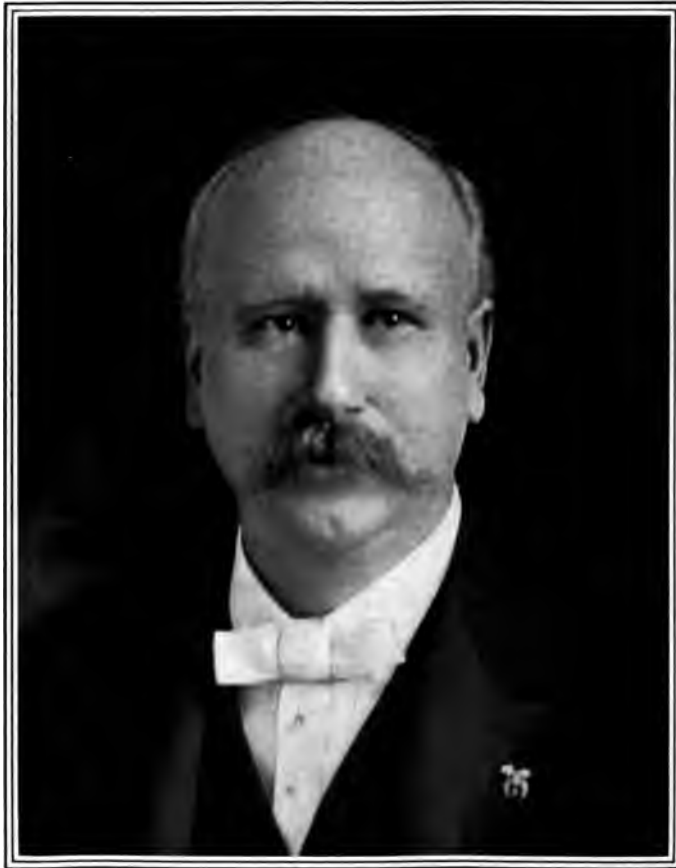
### HEBER ROBARTS

HEBER ROBARTS is a native of Illinois, where he received his college training from McKendree College and the State University. He attended two courses of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and received his degree from the Missouri Medical College in 1880. He was appointed by the Governor of his native State as delegate to the Sanitary

Council of the Mississippi Valley and Gulf States and in 1881 was made secretary of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons. The papers sent to Washington by this Board brought favorable commendation from the Commissioner of Pensions. In 1884 he was tendered a place on the State Board of Health by Governor Hamilton, which was declined because of an offer as surgeon to the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Governor engaged his services as an expert to determine the physical condition of criminals appealing for pardon. He was well known as one of the best anatomists in Southern Illinois, and was asked to take the Chair of Anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago. He was surgeon of the Illinois Central and of the St. Louis, Grand Tower & Carbondale Railroads. In 1891 he was called to Butte, Montana, by the mayor and city council to organize the health department; and he wrote the health ordinances which stand to-day a model throughout the world. The efficiency of these ordinances availed to the extent of greatly lessening disease and reducing the death rate.

The first high frequency coil made for generating voltage to excite an X-ray tube was made under his instruction. The instantaneous cut-off in the handle of the fluoroscope and the pocket for the sensitized plate were early his conceptions. The efficient use of the X-rays for the relief of selected conditions of defective vision was first applied by him, and he was the first to reveal to the totally blind shadows of objects which were wholly opaque to the Roentgen rays. He published diagrams and showed the necessity of correcting normal distortion and distortion by position, of all X-ray pictures for physicians' use and to be used in courts of law. He was a pioneer in the advocacy of the X-rays in the treatment of lupus and other inflammatory skin affections and first showed the safe and dangerous use of the rays in epilation. In May of 1897 he published the first number of the American X-ray Journal, which was the first regular publication upon this subject in the world. In 1900 the Roentgen Ray Society of America was organized and he was its first president, presiding at the meeting in New York City in December, 1900, and at the Buffalo meeting, September, 1901.

In 1904 he went to Europe to procure radium and to study its physics and therapy. This voyage has been thrice repeated for the same purpose. He was the first to use aluminum carriers of radium—a method now universally approved for the treatment of obstinate forms of disease. The first bound volume devoted to the therapeutics of radium, "Practical Radium," was written by him; and among his most recent monographs upon the phases of this subject, published in medical journals, are "Radium and Radio-active Tissues," "Ions Produced by Radium,"



HEBER ROBERTS.

"Tho-Rad-X," "Radium Applicators." In 1905, with the aid of several Italian guides, he reached the crest of the crater of Vesuvius; and while at the crest the volcano belched forth sulphurous fumes, ashes and lava. He procured samples of these ashes and afterwards determined that they were radio-active. This determination made from ashes coming from the depths of the earth gave evidence that radio-active matter is not confined to the thin crust of the earth's surface.

He is a member of several secret societies and is a Mystic Shriner. In addition to his affiliation with secret orders he is an active member of the St. Louis Academy of Science, St. Louis Medical Society, Missouri State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Roentgen Ray Society of London. Invitation was extended to him to deliver lectures on radium therapy in 1910-11 to the senior classes of the American Medical College.

Heber Robarts was born in Godfrey, Illinois, October 18th, 1852. His father, Dr. James Robarts, a physician of great skill and learning, two years before the birth of the subject of this sketch, bought a hundred dollar twenty-year scholarship in McKendree College for the benefit of his children. In 1869, Heber Robarts was admitted to McKendree College and soon after became an active member of the Philosophian Society. His home is 5899 Cates Avenue, St. Louis.

## ROBERT G. MACKENZIE

ROBERT GORDON MACKENZIE was born at Chester, Illinois, June 3d, 1882. He attended public schools up to the third grade and then entered the German Lutheran School. Here he studied three years, then entered public school, going as far as his senior year in a High School. In June, 1901, he graduated from Smith Academy, St. Louis, Missouri, after studying there two years. In the fall of 1901 he entered McKendree College and remained one year. In 1902 he entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, and in 1903 the medical department. He graduated in medicine in 1907 and then finished his literary course and graduated in that department in 1908. In his senior year of medicine he was on Doctor De Naucrede's undergraduate staff in surgery. After graduating he became private assistant to Doctor Darling, and also assistant at the University Hospital. He is now third assistant in surgery under chief surgeon De Naucrede, who is president of the American Surgical Society and chief surgeon at the University of Michigan Hospital. Doctor MacKenzie has a large private practice in Ann Arbor, with offices in the German-American Savings Building.



R. G. MacKENZIE.

## JOHN HILL

JOHN HILL, civil and mechanical engineer, was born September 6th, 1839, at New Salem, Illinois, son of Samuel and Parthenia (Nance) Hill; grandson of Jonathan and Martha (Clark) Hill, of Flemington, New Jersey. He prepared for college at Jubilee, Illinois, completing his education at McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois.

His father was a merchant and woolen manufacturer, dying in 1857. On Mr. Hill's return from college he assumed charge of his father's interests, directing and operating for several years a large woolen mill which was later destroyed by fire. He was actively engaged in the Lincoln-Douglas campaign, supporting Douglas vigorously. He was the editor of a local paper in Petersburg, Illinois, and the author of several well-known Lincoln-Douglas campaign documents. He was a delegate to the Charleston Convention in 1860, and at the age of twenty-six served as a member of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly of Illinois. During the Civil War Mr. Hill served as a commissioner of the Illinois State Government to the Illinois State regiments.

After the destruction of his mill he became manager of the Home Manufacturing Company, Jacksonville, Illinois. In 1872 he moved to Columbus, Georgia, becoming the superintendent of the woolen department of the Eagle and Phenix Mills. Afterwards he was made mechanical engineer for these mills and remained in this capacity until 1892. He erected the principal buildings of this plant and was widely known throughout the South and East as a mill expert. Among the principal mills he engineered are the John P. King Mills, Augusta, Georgia, Lane Cotton Mills, New Orleans, Louisiana, and the Alabama State Mills. Mr. Hill was a pioneer in the introduction of advanced cotton processes, designing many of the same that have exerted marked influence on the economical manufacture of cotton goods.

He was the inventor of the automatic sprinkler bearing his name, and several other devices pertaining to cotton machinery and fire protective devices. He was the pioneer agent of the Edison Company in the South, and his introduction of the electric lighting in the Eagle and Phenix Mills made these mills the first to use electricity for lighting purposes. Mr. Hill formed the Hill Automatic Sprinkling Company, The Neracher & Hill Sprinkling Company, Warren, Ohio, and later combined his interests with the General Fire Extinguishers Company, Providence, Rhode Island. He was engineer of the extensive water power development at Columbus, Georgia, and elsewhere throughout the South. At the time of his death, January 20th, 1898, he was engaged in the development of the power at

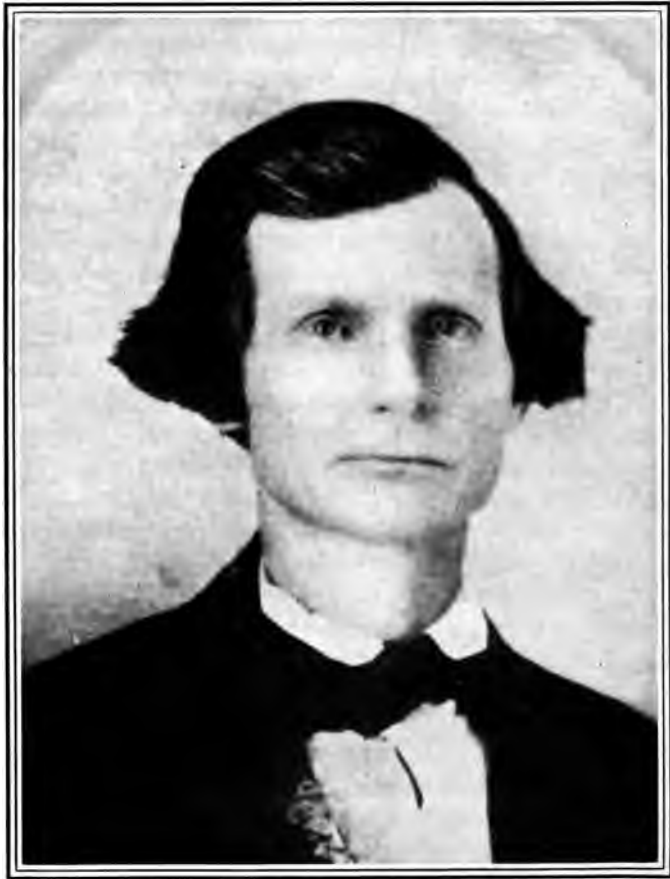


North Highland, on the Chattahoochee River. Mr. Hill was a well-known writer on mechanical subjects and a contributor to many textile and mechanical publications.

He married Lula Clara Crawley, of Jacksonville, Illinois, and was the father of Perry N. Hill, electrical engineer of the Columbus Power Company, Columbus, Georgia; John Hill, Atlanta, Georgia, Southern representative of the Lowell Machine Shops, Lowell, Massachusetts; Mrs. John C. Martin and B. Y. Hill, of Columbus, Georgia.

### ALEXANDER KELSOE

ALEXANDER KELSOE was born in Humphreys County, Tennessee, March 31st, 1818, and died in Greenville, Illinois, January 27th, 1862. He lost his parents early in life, and when a boy accompanied several brothers and sisters to Pocahontas, Illinois, a village founded a few years before by an uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson. Alexander fitted himself for teaching, taught school, attended McKendree College, joined the Philosophian Literary Society in 1844, and after leaving college taught school again. In 1848 he was elected Circuit Clerk of Bond County and was re-elected in 1852 and 1856. In 1849 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Alderman Watkins, of Log Cabin, Morgan County, Ohio, who died in April, 1851. Their only child is still living, W. A. Kelsoe, a graduate of McKendree, class of 1872. Mr. Kelsoe was prominent in his county many years, and it has been said of him that he was the best educated man in Bond County sixty years ago. He was prominent in educational work and a lover of good books. Though of Southern birth and having many slave-holding relatives, he was one of the founders of the Republican party of Bond County.



ALEXANDER KELSOE

1837—ROSTER—1911

## ABBREVIATIONS.

B.—Banker.	Man. Ch.—Manufacturing Chemist.
Bkpr.—Bookkeeper.	M.—Merchant.
Br.—Broker.	Mec.—Mechanic.
Cap.—Capitalist.	Mil.—Miller.
C. E.—Civil Engineer.	Min.—Minister.
Cl.—Clerk.	M. D.—Physician.
C. P.—College Professor.	Ry. Con.—Railway Conductor.
C. M.—Commission Merchant.	R. E.—Real Estate Dealer.
Den.—Dentist.	Ret.—Retired.
D.—Druggist.	Sol.—Soldier.
Ed.—Editor.	S. C. W.—Soldier of Civil War.
F.—Farmer.	S. M. W.—Soldier of Mexican War.
H. M.—Hardware Merchant.	S.—Student.
J. P.—Justice of the Peace.	T.—Teacher.
L.—Lawyer.	T. S.—Traveling Salesman.
Man.—Manufacturer.	
* Deceased.	

The latter part of the school year is given as the date of joining Philo, as, '58 for 1857-58.

- \*Abbott, George, 1848, Waterloo, L., Ed., S. C. W., Cap., Major.
- Abend, Adolph H., 1881, St. Louis, Mo., 4564 Page Blvd., Engineer.
- Abend, Chas. B., 1881, St. Louis, Mo., 4564 Page Blvd., Bkpr.
- \*Abend, Edward, 1844, Belleville, B. See Sketch.
- Abend, Wm. P., 1844, Belleville.
- Adamson, W. J., 1909, Maryville.
- \*Affleck, Albert F., 1856, Belleville, S. C. W., Captain.
- \*Affleck, Flavius A., 1866, Columbia, Mil., T.
- \*Akers, Joshua S., 1852, Minneapolis, Minn., Min.
- \*Akers, Robert N., 1854, Red Wing, Minn., S. C. W.
- Akers, Wm. R., 1874, San Antonio, Tex.
- Alexander, George W., 1863, Lebanon.
- Alexander, James T., 1863, Hartville.
- Alexander, Lewis M., 1903, Lebanon, Mec.
- Alkire, W. J., 1861, In Louisiana, S. C. W., F.
- Allen, Fred., 1900, Irvington.
- Allen, John, 1849, Carlyle.
- Allen, Joshua P., 1869, Harris Grove.
- \*Allen, Louis, 1872, Litchfield, L., State's Atty., Montgomery County, 1883.

- Allen, Joseph G., 1908, 432 Nesmith Ave., Sioux Falls, S. D., S.  
 Allison, John W., 1877, Chester.
- \*Amos, Abraham, 1837, Alton, Min.  
 Anderson, Andrew M., 1861, Tamaroa.  
 \*Anderson, Chas. H., 1851, St. Louis, Mo., Collector.  
 \*Anderson, Clairborne W., 1865, McLeansboro, M.  
 \*Anderson, DeWitt, 1859, Opdyke, F., S. C. W.  
 Anderson, Lester H., 1908, Edwardsville.  
 \*Anderson, Frank, 1894, St. Jacob, Cl.  
 \*Anderson, Wm. B., 1849, Chicago. See Sketch.  
 Anderson, Clarence, 1906, Edwardsville, T.  
 \*Andrus, Reuben, 1849, Greencastle, Ind., A. M. 1849. See Sketch.  
 \*Anstedt, Walter, 1905, Summerfield, U. S. Marine.  
 Apperson, Chas. W., 1860, Louisville.  
 Appel, Jacob H., 1874, Alton.  
 Applegath, Fred, 1860, Albion, Min.  
 \*Ardery, L. M., 1860, Fairfield, L.  
 Argo, Emanuel G., 1857, Clinton, Ret. F., Cap., Man.  
 Armstrong, Chas. W., 1881, Santa Rosa, Cal., B. S. 1886, LL. B. 1888, L.  
 \*Armstrong, Thos. R., 1867, Lincoln, Neb., D., R. E., T. S.  
 Arnold, Anthony, 1875, Blair.  
 \*Ash, Shirley, 1876, Ogden, Utah, D.  
 \*Atchison, Wm. A., 1862, Belleville, F.  
 Atherton, Clarence W., 1898, Hoyleton, F.  
 Atterbury, Chas. M., 1880, Chicago, care of Lexington Hotel, R. E.  
 Atterbury, George W., 1872, Chicago, 828 Monadnock Bldg., A. M. 1875, Elec. Eng.  
 Atterbury, James H., 1874, Litchfield, L., A. B. 1879.  
 Augustine, Milton B. W., 1861, Elco, M., F.  
 \*Augustine, V. M. A. S., 1861, Ullin, S. C. W., F.  
 Aull, Adolph, 1869, Alma.  
 Avard, John W., 1849, Marion.  
 Bacon, Fred P., 1879, Carlyle.  
 Badgley, Aaron, 1865, Belleville, F.  
 Baer, Phillip, 1893, St. Jacob, D., LL. B., 1893.  
 Bailey, Levi W., 1849, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Baird, James A., 1865, Min. in Minnesota Conference.  
 Baird, Walter, 1905.  
 \*Baker, Chas., 1868, Lebanon, Carpenter.  
 Baker, Ira C., 1880, Castor.  
 \*Baker, Jehu, 1839, Belleville. See Sketch.

- Baldrige, G. Berthold, 1896, Central City, Stock Buyer.  
Baldwin, Chas. C., 1898, Centralia, Abstractor, A. B. 1905.  
\*Baldwin, F. Eugene, 1842, Minnesota, A. M. from Illinois College, Cap.  
\*Baldwin, George, P., 1848, St. Paul, Minn.  
Baldwin, George W., 1899, Centralia, Den.  
Barber, Robert A., 1867, Seventy-six, Mo., F.  
Barco, Arthur U., 1903, Edwardsville, A. B. 1909, S., University of Chicago.  
\*Bardrick, David, 1850, Springfield, Min.  
\*Barger, James H., 1849, Quincy, A. M. 1856, A. B. from Ill., Wesleyan, Min.  
\*Barger, John S., 1855, Clinton, S. C. W., Den.  
Barger, Wm. M., 1859, Iowa Soldiers' Home, T., S. C. W., F.  
Barker, George H., 1857, Waverly.  
Barker, Harry C., 1900, St. Louis, 1016 Third National Bank Bldg., L.  
Barlow, Danforth, 1853, Edwardsville.  
\*Barnachol, Otto, 1873, Belleville, died at McKendree.  
Barnes, H. P., 1899, Harrisburg, Lumber Dealer, A. B. 1904.  
Barnes, James E., 1890, Centralia, Wash., R. E., Lumber Dealer.  
Barnes, McNaughton, 1889, East St. Louis.  
Barnsback, J. G., 1860, Edwardsville, T. S.  
Barnsback, Wm. W., 1862, Edwardsville, Ret. F.  
Bartlett, Chas. B., 1867, Delhi.  
Bartlett, Samuel D., 1877, Citronelle, Ala., Ret. M.  
Bascom, Perry C., 1874, Boundbrook, N. J., Min.  
Beach, Wm. W., 1869, Vandalia, M. D.  
Beardsley, A. C., 1855, Clymer, N. Y.  
Beasley, Winfield S., 1852, St. Louis, Mo.  
Beckemeyer, August, 1902, Beckemeyer, F.  
Beckemeyer, Harry, 1897, Beckemeyer, T.  
Beckemeyer, Hermann J. C., 1897, Carlyle, L.  
Becker, Henry W., 1881, St. Louis, 1826 Warren Street.  
Beedle, Samuel S., 1895, O'Fallon, F.  
Begole, Joshua F., 1890, St. Louis, Mo., Engineer, 1329 Temple Place.  
Bell, James B., 1893, Sumner, T.  
\*Bennett, Joseph G., 1865, Lincoln, Ark., Ed., M., C. E., County Surveyor.  
Bennett, Wesley, 1837, Clarksburg, Va.  
Bennett, C. Mellville, 1903, Tower Hill.  
Benton, Lyle, 1910, Ashley, Florist, S., McKendree.  
Benton, T. H., 1909, Ashley, S., McKendree.  
Berry, John F., 1870, Pleasant Hill, F.  
Bigler, Chas. V., 1903, Amsterdam, Mo., Min.

- Bingham, James, 1860, Elkhorn.  
 Birkhead, L. M., 1905, Madison, Min., A. B. 1910.  
 Black, Walter, 1906, St. Jacob, F.  
 Blackburn, R. B., 1859, Mayfield, Ky., Mechanic and Inventor.  
 \*Blackwell, David, 1850, Lebanon.  
 Blackwell, George W., 1864, Carlyle, Plasterer.  
 \*Blackwell, Henry C., 1848, Carlyle, L., Min., Ed. of Philo Star in 1848.  
 Blake, Pearl F., 1889, Sidney, Mon., T., Min.  
 \*Blankenship, James K. P., Ramsey, M.  
 Blizzard, James C., 1871, Harrison, Ark., Min., Co. Supt. Bond Co.,  
 Illinois '90-'94.  
 Bolinger, Oscar W., 1902, Steeleville, Den.  
 \*Bonham, J. H., 1893, Lebanon, T.  
 Bonham, Wm. T., 1881, Fairfield, L., B. S., LL. B., 1883.  
 Bonner, Stith O., 1855, Edwardsville, F., Coroner Madison County,  
 1892, B. S. 1858.  
 Borah, J. Wood, 1900, Lebanon, Mo., Min.  
 Borders, Wm. F., 1906, Nashville, S., University of Michigan.  
 \*Boren, E. M., 1871, Winfield, Kan., T., F.  
 Boren, G. F., 1858, Caledonia.  
 Bornman, Lewis C., 1857, Belleville, F., S. C. W.  
 Bottorff, C. N., 1872, Winfield, Kan., Min.  
 Boucher, L. T., 1874, Eureka, S. D., L., Circuit Judge, Commissioner  
 from South Dakota at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904.  
 Bowler, W. A., 1894, East St. Louis, care of E. St. L. & S. R'y.  
 \*Bowles, Andrew J., 1864, Hagarstown, F.  
 Bowling, Benjamin, 1906, Ridgway, Tailor.  
 \*Boyle, Chas. F., 1877, Marissa.  
 \*Bradford, Samuel, 1856, Greenville, B.  
 \*Bradford, Thos. A., 1840, Sacramento, Cal., A. M. 1842.  
 Brady, Marcus W., 1870, Effingham.  
 Brede, Andrew, 1900, Seattle, Wash.  
 \*Breese, Henry L., 1850, Carlyle, L.  
 \*Breese, Chas. B., 1843, Carlyle, died 1850, in Nicaragua Expedition  
 under Walker.  
 \*Breeze, Oliver O., 1892, Waitsburg, Wash., Cl., B.  
 \*Bridges, A. F., 1864, Carbondale, M.  
 \*Bridges, J. M., 1857, Helena, Ark., Painter and Decorator.  
 Bridges, John S., 1859, Vienna, F.  
 Briscoe, Thos. I., 1870, St. Elmo, Col., L., LL. B., Michigan University  
 1876, M. S., McKendree 1873, County Commissioner Chaffee  
 County, Col., 1880-83, County Judge, Mining.

- Britton, Wm. E., 1907, Mounds, A. B. 1909, A. M. Illinois University 1910, T.
- \*Broadwell, Norman M., 1849, Springfield, L.
- Brock, John W., 1855, Five Oaks, Fla., B. S. 1858.
- Brock, Tubal C., 1852, Grafton, S. C. W., Captain of 28th Ill. Inf.
- Brooks, Joseph H., 1879, Highland.
- \*Brooks, John M., 1868, East Saginaw, Mich., L., A. M. '71, 1875-79 City Judge.
- \*Brown, Asahel, 1837, Graham, Mo., Min., Philo Founder.
- \*Brown, A. C., 1855, Winchester, S. C. W.
- Brown, Chas. L., 1882, Arkansas City, Kan., L., B. S. 1886, LL. B. 1888.
- Brown, Erastus D., 1871, Kansas City, Mo., L., M. S. 1874, Probate Judge, Macon County, Mo.
- Brown, George L., 1874, Arkansas City, Kan., R. E., B. S. 1878.
- \*Brown, Isaac Hinton, 1862, St. Louis, Mo. See Sketch.
- Brown, J. C., 1909, Litchfield, S., Garret Biblical Institute, Evanston, A. B. 1909, Min.
- Brown, J. J., 1877, Troy, M. D.
- Brown, J. N., 1865, Lucerne, Kan., F.
- \*Brown, Lloyd W., 1841, New Berlin, M. D., A. M. 1842.
- \*Brown, Porter W., 1870, Carlyle, L.
- \*Brown, Sylvester, 1860, Kane, T., S. C. W.
- Brown, S. H., 1869, Old Ripley.
- Brown, Wm. F., 1865, South McAlester, Okla., Min.
- Brownlee, Walter G., 1872, Montreal, Canada. See Sketch.
- \*Brush, E. H., 1856, Carbondale, Telegraph Operator.
- \*Bryan, Silas Lillard, 1848, Salem. See Sketch.
- Bryden, John, 1858, Monticello.
- \*Bub, Henry, 1879, Summerfield.
- Buckles, John H., 1880, Marine, F.
- Burgard, E. J., 1907, Lebanon, A. B. 1910, T.
- Burgard, V. H., 1897, Lebanon, Promoter.
- Burke, D. A., 1861, Carlinville, Cap.
- Burke, Wm. H., 1857, Elm Grove.
- Burnham, Chas., 1870, Highland.
- Burns, O. C., 1878.
- Burroughs, W. D., 1901, Edwardsville, T. S.
- Burruss, Edward W., 1883, Holly Grove, Ark., M. D.
- Burton, Harry E., 1889, St. Louis, Mo., Ret. F.
- \*Busch, John, 1852, Washington, Mo., Brewer.
- Bussong, Eugene, 1906, St. Jacob, F.
- \*Butler, Joseph O., 1851, St. Louis, Mo., Lieutenant, S. C. W., L., B. S. 1854.



- Butler, Stephen A., 1899, Belleville, Coal Inspector, St. L. & O'Fallon R. R.
- \*Buxton, H. P., 1884, Carlyle, L., General Counsel for B. & O. R. R.
- Cabello, Carlos, 1910.
- Caesar, A. J., 1909, Lebanon, F., T.
- Calhoun, Llewellyn, 1867, Marshal, Mo., Ed.
- Calmar, John, 1858, Hillsboro.
- Campbell, Chas. W., 1870, O'Fallon, Min.
- \*Campbell, Gordon, 1853, Carlyle.
- Campbell, James C., 1877, McLeansboro.
- Canaday, Silas, 1850, Galt, Cal.
- \*Cantrell, R. J., 1863, Benton, M.
- Capps, George B., 1882, Vandalia, D.
- Carlin, Chas. Russell, 1903, Lebanon, Min., A. B. 1909.
- Carr, Andrew M., 1860, Cherryvale, Kan.
- Carr, Mathew S., 1863, East St. Louis, 515 North Fourteenth Street, M. D.
- Carroll, Michael J., 1889, East St. Louis, L., care of Postoffice Bldg.
- Carson, Matthew L., 1903, Mt. Erie, T., A. B. 1907, Postmaster.
- Carter, Augustine P., 1876, Beardstown.
- \*Carter, John W., 1849, Payson, died at College.
- Carter, Samuel J., 1896, Lebanon.
- Casad, Orla S., 1872, Pittsburg, Kan., L., M. S. and LL. B. 1875.
- \*Case, Lewis P., 1897, Carlyle.
- Casey, Ninian E., Springfield, L.
- Casey, Robert, 1872, Rome, T., M., F.
- \*Casey, Samuel K., 1837, Joliet, Philo Founder. See Sketch.
- Castle, Gideon F., 1851, Jacksonville.
- Caughlan, George S., 1883, East St. Louis, L., Member 38th Illinois General Assembly, 1893-95, LL. B. 1893.
- Chaffin, Frank M., 1887, Clay City, T., L. B.
- Chaffin, Horatio C., 1890, Flora, T., LL. B. 1894, B. S. 1897, B.
- \*Chalfin, Abraham S., 1857, Los Angeles, Cal., Contractor and Ranchman.
- Challenor, Henry R., 1864, Seattle, Wash., L.
- Chamberlain, Wm. R., 1872, Chicago, L., Suite 802 Oxford Bldg., 84 LaSalle Street.
- Chamberlin, Clifford D., 1887, Ocean Park, Cal., T., A. B. 1898, C. P.
- Chamberlin, Chas. Earl, 1888, Lebanon, L., A. B. 1893, LL. B. 1895, Circuit Clerk of St. Clair County, 1904 to 1908, Master in Chancery St. Clair County, 1910.
- Chamberlin, E. Clinton, 1892, Chicago, 378 Wabash Avenue, care of Allyn & Bacon, A. B. 1898, T., T. S.

- Chamberlin, John M., 1887, East St. Louis, B. S. 1891, Ed., R. E.,  
Member of 42d Illinois General Assembly, State Senator, 1910.
- Chamberlin, McKendree Hypes, 1854, Ocean Park, Cal., A. M. 1859,  
Harvard, LL. B. 1861, LL. D., Grant University, Chattanooga,  
Tenn., 1896, University of Illinois, 1906. See Sketch.
- Chamberlin, Willis W., 1886, Houston, Tex., Man., care of Houston  
Optical Company.
- Chambers, John H., 1880, Denver, Col., Den.
- Chambers, J. J., 1855, Edwardsville.
- \*Chambers, Wm. L., 1855, Wellington, Kan., L., F.
- Chance, Ezekiel, 1876, Divernon, F.
- Chapman, Adam M., 1874, Lula.
- Chapman, Tamerlane, 1859, Siloam Springs, Ark., L.
- \*Chapman, Benjamin H., 1869, Kansas City, Mo., L., died in South  
America.
- \*Chapman, Xenophon, 1869, Butler, M. D.
- \*Chase, Oscar A., 1853, Brighton, M.
- Chatham, John R., 1862, Olive Branch, M. D.
- Childs, N. C., 1883, Paxton, Min., LL. B. 1894.
- Choisser, Robert E., 1903, Harrisburg, A. B. 1906, L.
- Choisser, W. V., 1873, Harrisburg, L., Member Illinois Legislature,  
1884-86, Commissioner Southern Illinois Penitentiary, 1893 to  
1897, B. S. 1874.
- Church, Harry L., 1898, Marissa, M. D.
- Clark, A., 1886, Lebanon.
- Clark, Alonzo, 1881, Mascoutah.
- Clark, Chas., 1860, Albion, F.
- \*Clark, Samuel, 1860, Golconda.
- \*Clemson, J. Y., 1837, New Orleans, La.
- Cochran, W. J., 1856, Anna.
- Cockrell, James H., 1866, St. Louis, Mo., 5260 Maple Avenue, C. M.
- Coffin, George, 1855, Jacksonville.
- Coffin, James W., 1853, Meredosia.
- \*Coghlan, Oscar, 1864, Suisun, Cal. See Sketch.
- \*Cole, Herbert M., 1886, Lebanon, died in College.
- Coleman, John B., 1838 Hopkinsville, Ky.
- Coleman, J. N., 1838, Sparta.
- Collier, Homer J., 1889, Harrisburg, Insurance Agent.
- Combe, Chas. E., 1900, Highland, A. B. 1906, L., University of Michigan,  
LL. B. 1910.
- Combe, John E., 1899, Highland, Den.
- Combe, Louis A., 1893, Fremont, Iowa, M. D.

- Combs, J. A., 1894, Collinsville, L.
- \*Combs, Joseph, 1852, Mulberry Grove, S. C. W., Member of Illinois Legislature.
- Conner, Lewis C., 1866, Kansas City, Mo.
- Constanzer, Edward, 1905, Mascoutah.
- Cooksey, Nicias B., 1866, Coulterville, Min.
- Cooper, David P., 1893, O'Fallon.
- \*Cooper, Thos. J., 1869, Shawneetown.
- Copeland, S. L., 1885, Du Quoin, T. S., Theatrical Manager.
- Cordonnier, Louis, 1899, East St. Louis, M. D.
- \*Corrington, James F., 1859, St. Louis, Mo., 3053 Glasgow Place, A. B. 1861, A. M. 1865, M., T., Min., S. C. W., Captain in 122d Illinois Volunteers.
- \*Corrington, Joel M., 1853, Brighton, T., S. C. W.
- \*Corrington, Stephen C., 1850, Girard, T., F., M.
- \*Corrington, Stephen F., 1848, St. Louis, Mo., A. M. 1851, Supt. Schools of Green County, Ill., 1859-69, Master in Chancery Green County, L.
- \*Corrington, Wm. H., 1847, Salem, B. S. 1849, A. M. 1853, Min., Pres. Southern Illinois Female College, 1855 to 1863.
- Corson, Horatio, 1852, Richland.
- \*Cossitt, David B. C., 1837, Greencastle, Pa., M. D.
- Coughenour, Alfred E., 1878, Jeffersonville, A. B. 1883.
- Courtright, James A., 1876, Calhoun, F.
- \*Cox, Jesse, 1871, Parsons, Kan.
- Crackel, Henry, 1857, Rochester Mills.
- Craig, Chas., 1888, Pocahontas, R. E., Insurance Agent.
- Craig, James M., 1864, Vandalia.
- \*Cramp, Amos, 1862, Shipman.
- \*Cramp, Henry C., 1863, Shipman.
- Cramp, Lemuel, 1856, Bethalto, Min., B. S. 1859.
- Cramp, Lemuel L., 1891, Cisne, Min., LL. B. 1894.
- Creamer, Joseph B., 1861, Phoenix, Ariz.
- \*Creighton, Joseph C., 1880, Taylorville, L., LL. B. 1881.
- Crews, Wm. T., 1879, Hale, Col., F.
- Crissy, Wm., 1900, Chester, Bkpr.
- Croix, Robert, B., 1903, Denver, Col., A. B. 1908, Denver University.
- Crosby, George E., 1891, O'Fallon, Engineer, F., B. S. 1894.
- Crosson, John B., 1870, Bridgeport.
- \*Crouch, Lloyd, 1837, McLeansboro, L.
- \*Cuddy, Lee, 1892, St. Louis.
- \*Culver, Buell G., 1852, White Hall, M. D.
- \*Cunningham, Benjamin Rush, 1853, Independence, Kan., T., S. C. W.

- Cunningham, Fred, 1870, Denver, Col., M. D.
- \*Cunningham, Hybbert Brink, 1861, Scooba, Miss., F., S. C. W.
- \*Cunningham, R. F., 1837, Lebanon, M. D.
- \*Curlee, James A., 1870, Lincoln, Neb., 500 North Sixteenth St., M.
- \*Curlee, Robert J., 1847, Tamaroa, died in College.
- \*Curlee, Wm. I., 1847, Tamaroa, died in College.
- \*Dahlem, Emil G., 1898, Los Angeles, Cal., F.
- Dahlem, David John, 1903, Samoa, Cal., F.
- Dahlem, Rudolph G., 1897, Pasadena, Cal., T., Lumber Dealer.
- Dake, O. C., 1892, care of Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.
- Damond, Francis S., 1838, Amherst, N. H.
- Damron, Chas. N., 1859, Cedar Bluffs, Iowa.
- Daniel, Stephen B., 1867, Belleville.
- Dann, John Fremont, 1872, Detroit, Mich., 134 Fort Street, M.
- \*Darlington, Reuben C., 1861, Laddonia, Mo., F.
- Darrow, Chas. B., 1839, East St. Louis, 1700 Belmont Place, Ret. F.
- Darrow, Wilbur W., 1897, Los Angeles, Cal., 707 W. Eighteenth St., Laundryman.
- Davenport, Harry L., 1892, Milan, Mo., Min.
- \*Davidson, Wesley, 1848, Jonesboro, L., B. S. 1849.
- Davies, David O., 1849, Owensboro, Ky., Min.
- Davis, Henry B., 1863, Memphis, Tenn., Min.
- Davis, Theodore, 1870, Barnett, F.
- Davis, Tilghman H., 1861, Dongola.
- \*Davis, Wm. H., 1870, Bethany, M. D.
- Davis, W. H. H., 1857, Mount Sterling.
- Dawson, Jacob M., 1850, Decatur.
- Dees, J. W., 1909, Waltonville, S., Harvard University.
- Deffenbaugh, Roy, 1910, Millstadt, S., McKendree.
- Deichman, John C., 1874, Shumway.
- Deneen, Chas. S., 1878, Springfield, A. B. and LL. B. 1882. See Sketch.
- \*Deneen, Risdon M., 1850, Sonora, Mexico, T., C. P., A. M. 1854.
- \*Deneen, Samuel H., 1850, Lebanon, C. P. See Sketch.
- \*Deneen, Wm. L., 1843, Lebanon, Min., Surveyor of St. Clair County, 1849-51, 53-55, B. S. 1849.
- Dennis, Arthur E., 1899, Pomona, Cal., Law Instructor in American Extension University, Los Angeles, Cal.
- \*Denny, John S., 1852, Greenville, Treasurer of Bond County, 1859-65; County Clerk, 1865-77; County Commissioner, 1878-81, B. S. 1853.
- Detrich, Robert A., 1899, Chester, D.
- \*Dickson, Chas. L., 1867, Perryville, Mo., T., Ed.

- Dickson, George E., 1888, Chicago, L., President Workman's Legal Security Co., Security Bldg., 188 Madison St.; Pres. Loyal Accident Insurance Co., 153 La Salle St.
- Dickson, John L., 1889, Madison, Conn., Min., A. M. Yale.
- Dill, J. S., 1867, Paris.
- Dixon, H. M., 1877, Chicago, 351 Dearborn St., M.
- Dodson, Chas. A., 1893, Little Rock, Ark., Rooms 300-2 Riegler Bldg., Osteopathic Physician.
- Dollahon, Edwin, 1881, Birds Station, F.
- \*Dollahon, Robert, 1847, Lawrenceville, F., A. M. 1849.
- Dolley, Paul, 1911, Lebanon, S., McKendree.
- \*Dorey, Thos. A., 1841, St. Louis, Mo., M. D., A. M. 1843.
- Doty, S. O., 1890, Willow Hill, Lumber Dealer.
- \*Doubt, David F., 1862, St. Louis, Mo., L.
- Doubt, John C., 1859, Lincoln, Neb., University Place, F.
- Douglas, Wm. L., 1875, St. Louis, Mo.
- \*Dowler, Moses M., 1851, Beardstown, M. D.
- Drew, Anderson L., 1865, Springfield, Mo.
- Driemeyer, Albert A., 1876, Pinckneyville, ex-Circuit Cl., Perry Co.
- Driver, Ira E., 1860, Cave-in-rock.
- Dugger, Alfred P., 1870, Fairbury, Neb., M.
- Dugger, Wm. B., 1854, Carlinville, R. E., L.
- \*Duncan, J. B., 1857, Petersburg, Hotel Proprietor.
- Dundas, John W., 1890, Clayton, Min., A. B. 1901.
- Dunham, J. N., 1858, St. Louis, Mo.
- \*Dunlap, G. H., 1856, Grayville, T.
- Dunnivant, Alonzo, 1869, Lebanon, F.
- Dunnivant, Horace, 1868, Great Falls, Mont., F.
- \*Dutch, John R., 1851, Beardstown, Steamboat Business.
- Dyer, Wm., 1865, Jonesburg, Mo., Ret. B., Ed., T. S., Man.
- Early, R. B., 1911, Alhambra, S., McKendree.
- Eaton, C. A., 1906, Worden, F., B. S. 1909.
- Eaton, Henry Alexander, 1863, Worden, F.
- Eaton, Henry B., 1903, Edwardsville, L.
- Eaton, Henry King, 1879, Kansas City, Kan., 711 Slate Ave., care of Wabash R. R.
- Eaton, J. King, 1905, Worden, F.
- Eaton, Samuel W., 1874, Kansas City, Kan., 543 Freeman Ave., Bkpr.
- Eaton, Samuel W., 1910, Worden, S., McKendree.
- \*Eaton, Thos. A., 1847, Kansas City, Kan., B. S. and D. D. 1849. See Sketch.
- Eaton, Thos. H., 1896, Tekoa, Wash.

- Eaton, Wm. B., 1893, Vale, Ore., B. S. 1900.  
Eaton, Wm. J., 1906, Edwardsville, B. S. 1910, T.
- \*Eaton, Wm. P., 1858, Carpenter, T., S. C. W., County Supt. Schools,  
1858-67, F., A. B. 1868.
- Ebbler, Edward, 1909, Godfrey, S., McKendree.
- \*Ebey, George W., 1848, Stockton, Cal.
- \*Echols, Joseph M., 1866, McLeansboro, T.  
Eddleman, Thos. J., 1861, Dongola.  
Edgar, Wm. P., 1837, St. Augustine, Tex.  
Edmondson, Stuart B., 1895, Pullman, Min.
- \*Edmondson, Stuart P., 1876, Bridgeport, Min.  
Edwards, Elmer E., 1877, Chicago.
- \*Edwards, George W., 1860, Sandoval, M. D.
- \*Edwards, George Webster, 1866, Delhi, F.
- \*Edwards, John C., 1868, Chicago, L., State Senator, State's Atty. of  
Hamilton County in 1876, M. S. and LL. B. 1871.  
Edwards, Joseph A., 1892, Harper, Kan.
- \*Edwards, Stephen G. H., 1870, Sandoval, M. D., M. S. 1872.
- \*Edwards, Surry L., 1847, Des Moines, Iowa., Den., A. M. 1851.  
Edwards, Wm. O., 1888, Pinckneyville, L., A. B. and LL. B. 1893.  
Edwards, Wm. W., 1869, Shipman, A. M. 1873. See Sketch.  
Edwards, Zara M., 1874, Pine City, Minn., Ed.  
Eisenmeyer, August, 1901, Trenton, Grain and Lumber Dealer.  
Eisenmeyer, Homer, 1898, Lebanon, B.  
Eisenmeyer, J. Conrad, 1869, Trenton, B.  
Eisenmeyer, J. Emil, 1886, Colton, Cal., Mil.
- Elledge, Wm. J., 1872, Jerseyville.
- Elliott, Chas. H., 1907, Carbondale, T., B. S. 1907, M. S. Columbia  
University, 1908.  
Elliott, Frank W., 1877, Brighton, F.  
Elliott, John, 1862, Lebanon, F.
- \*Elliot, Joseph, 1861, Centralia, Carpenter.  
Elithorp, Arthur E., 1880, Misawaukee, Ind.
- Ely, E. C., 1861, Carlyle, F., S. C. W.  
Emery, Wilbur, 1892, East St. Louis, Inventor.  
Emmert, Wm. T., 1895, East St. Louis, 1123 State St., H. M.  
English, John N., 1872, Jerseyville, H. M.  
English, Robert B., 1872, Hardin, L.  
Erisman, Isaac N., 1879, Philadelphia, Pa., 5550 Race St.
- \*Essex, Wm. M., 1868, Springfield, Mo., T., C. P., A. B. 1872.
- Ewington, Alfred, 1897, Columbia, Mo., C. P.
- \*Eyman, Theodore A., 1865, St. Louis, Mo., Cl.

- Eyman, Walter, 1870, Belleville, F.  
 Faires, John A., 1904, Trenton, F.  
 Faires, Leland S., 1906, St. Jacob, B. S. 1909, S., Illinois University.  
 Farmer, Wm. M., 1872, Vandalia. See Sketch.  
 Farrar, Wm. D., 1852, Chandlersville.  
 Farthing, Chester H., 1906, Odin, B. S. 1909, S., Illinois University.  
 Farthing, W. D. P., 1906, Odin, B. S. 1909, S., Illinois University.  
 \*Ferris, Wm. C., 1847, Mexico, Mo., D.  
 Fike, Corrington, 1869, Waterloo, Den.  
 Fincher, Clarence, 1899, Lebanon, Bkpr.  
 Fincher, Jerry L., 1878, Lead City, S. D., No. 7 East Addie St., Bkpr.  
 Fish, Ezra, 1851, Beardstown.  
 \*Fish, Stillman O., 1850, St. Louis, Mo., Cl., S. C. W.  
 Fisher, Samuel W., 1871, Carlyle, F.  
 Fisher, Wilbur F., 1898, Irvington, Photographer.  
 \*Fisk, Henry C., 1866, Aviston, S. C. W., died in College.  
 \*Fitzgerald, J. B., 1854, Jerseyville, F.  
 \*Fitzgerald, J. W., 1854, Jerseyville, F.  
 Fitzgerald, Wm. J., 1876, Jerseyville.  
 \*Fitzgerrell, John S., 1858, Mexico, Mo., L., B. S. and LL. B. 1862.  
 Fitzgerrell, John S., 1880, Bowling Green, Mo., L.  
 Fitzgerrell, Robert C., 1881, Marion, M.  
 Fitzpatrick, David T., 1854, Chandlersville.  
 Fletcher, George L., 1888, Lebanon, Cl.  
 Flinn, Albert, 1851, Marine.  
 Flint, James G., 1869, Decatur, Man. Ch.  
 Flint, M. H., 1871, Valleyford, Wash., F.  
 Floyd, John W., 1878, Chicago, 1221 First National Bank Bldg., Sec.  
     Buenaventura Plantation Co.  
 Floyd, Orpha E., 1906, Vergennes, Cl.  
 Floyd, Reba T., 1908, Vergennes, S.  
 \*Floyd, Thomas W., 1853, Gillespie, M. D., D.  
 Foltz, Ira W., 1882, Chicago, Unity Bldg., L., LL. B. 1887.  
 Forcade, Peter, 1863, Clearmont, Mo., F.  
 \*Ford, Wm. F., 1869, Carlyle.  
 Forgy, Horace E., 1889, Evansville, Ind.  
 Forsythe, Wm. O., 1891, Denver, Col.  
 \*Foster, John T., 1847, Greenfield, Min., B. S. 1849.  
 \*Foster, John W., 1852, Curran, F.  
 Foster, Samuel L., 1850, Springfield, 701 South English, T., Ret. F.,  
     B. S. 1853.  
 \*Foster, Townsend N., 1861 South McAlister, Okla., L., Federal Judge.

- \*Fountain, Dempsey W., 1865, DuQuoin, L.  
 \*Fountain, Theophilus T., 1863, DuQuoin, L.  
 Franklin, Chas., 1905, Renault, T., Cl.  
 French, Chas. L., 1872, McLeansboro, T., F.  
 French, Edward L., 1857, Verdugo, Cal., C. P., LL. B. and A. M. in  
 1866.  
 \*French, Wm. R., 1857, Lebanon, died in College.  
 \*Frick, Jackson, 1863, Jonesboro, B.  
 Fries, Asa, 1889, Moro, F.  
 Fuentes, Ignacia de las, 1904, Saltillo, Mex., C. M.  
 Fuentes, Jose L., de las., 1904, Saltillo, Mex., C. M.  
 Gamble, Rufus M., 1857, Hillsboro.  
 Gant, J. Robert, 1881, Diamond Cross.  
 Garcia, Felix, 1903, Montemorelas, Mexico.  
 Garza, Juan I., 1905, Saltillo, Mexico.  
 Gates, E. M., 1859, Chicago, L.  
 \*Gaty, Edward W., 1862, Santa Barbara, Cal., Hotel Proprietor.  
 \*Gaskill, John Q. A., 1849, San Jose, Cal.  
 \*Gaskill, J. R. M., 1840 South Stillwater, Minn., 1843, A. M. See Sketch.  
 \*Gauen, Jacob E., 1855, Waterloo, M., S. C. W., Major, 39th Illinois.  
 George, Gilbert Jasper, 1859, Springfield, 730 South Sixth St., L., S. C. W.  
 Gerking, Donald V., 1903, Lebanon, Printer.  
 Gibbs, Henry P., 1884, Colony, Okla., L., Ed., F.  
 Gibbs, Jesse T., 1884, Okawville, ex-County Supt. of Schools, L., Ed.  
 Gibson, Chas. T., 1893, New Athens, L., LL. B. 1894.  
 Gibson, Thos. M., 1891, St. Louis, Mo., 2352 Menard St.  
 Gibson, Wm. Joy, 1901, Flora, Jeweler.  
 Gilbert, James B., 1870, Oswego, Kan., M., T. S.  
 Gill, James C., 1863, Bunker Hill.  
 Gillespie, John W., 1861, Lawrenceville.  
 Gillespie, Wm. H., 1854, Lawrenceville.  
 Gillian, B. L., 1899, St. Louis, Mo., care of Brown Shoe Co.  
 Gillham, S. S., 1858, Alton.  
 Glenn, George L., 1881, O'Fallon, T., F.  
 \*Goddard, A. S., 1840, Mackinaw, Mich.  
 Goffe, Andrew J., 1857, East St. Louis.  
 Goffe, J. Bevans, 1896, Lebanon.  
 Goodell, Lewis W., 1873, Beardstown, Hotel Proprietor.  
 Goodman, George R., 1895, Bone Gap, Min.  
 Goodner, R. A., 1881, Nashville, M. D.  
 Goodner, Salem, 1870, Sarcoxie, Mo., M. D., B.  
 Gould, Samuel S., 1901, Lawrenceville, Retail Lumber Dealer.



- Grace, George L. 1899, Charleston, Mo., Supt. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
- Graham, George W., 1855, Jacksonville.
- \*Gray, I. R., 1858, Vienna, S. C. W., Second Lieutenant Company K, 120th Illinois, Died at Corinth, T.
- Grayson, Wm. H., 1867, St. Louis, Mo., 1405 Belt Ave., M. D.
- \*Greathouse, Lucien, 1857, Vandalia. See Sketch.
- \*Green, Bennett F., 1871, Nokomis, Den.
- \*Green, John L., 1874, Litchfield.
- Green, Thos. E., 1872, Chicago, 604 Cable Bldg. See Sketch.
- Greer, George W., 1897, Chauncey, Min.
- Gregg, Hugh, 1889, Los Angeles, Cal., 928 West Sixth St., D.
- Gregson, James M., 1871, Red Bud.
- Griesbaum, E. J., 1907, New Baden, S., Illinois University.
- Griesbaum, Henry, 1892, New Baden, T.
- Griesbaum, Phillip, 1900, Lebanon, M. D.
- Griffin, Boone, 1898, Grassland, F.
- Griffin, James B., 1902, Grassland, F.
- \*Griffin, Oscar B., 1866, St. Morgan, A. B. 1870, died while Student of Medicine in 1871.
- Grissmore, Thos. L., 1893, Chicago, 1035, Van Buren St., Den.
- Grodeon, Edward, 1901, Grassland, F.
- Grodeon, Frederick, 1896, Belleville, F.
- Grodeon, Walter T., 1906, Lebanon, T., F.
- Groves, C. Cooper, 1896, Nashville, T.
- \*Grubb, Wm. E., 1860, Laddonia, Mo., L.
- Gruber, Caspar, 1864, Lexington, Mo., M.
- Guerin, Fitz W., Jr., 1896, San Francisco, Cal., 1846 Page St., T. S.
- \*Guerin, John M., 1896, St. Louis, Mo., Photographer.
- Gump, R. Earl, 1897, East St. Louis, 414 Missouri Ave., care of St. Clair County Gas and Electric Co.
- Gundlach, George, 1879, Belleville, L.
- Gustin, Robert V., 1896, East St. Louis, L., LL. B. 1896.
- \*Gwin, John Newton, 1862, Effingham, L., A. M. 1862, LL. B. 1866, Cincinnati Law School.
- Hadley, Frank, 1900, Hoffman, A. B. 1908, Engineer.
- \*Hadley, Osceneth S., 1850, Collinsville.
- Hadley, Wilbur C., 1861, Collinsville, B.
- \*Hadley, Wm. F. L., 1863, Edwardsville, L., B. S. 1867. See Sketch.
- Hageman, John F., 1895, Bartley, Neb., Min.
- Haines, Robert E., 1892, Yates City, T.
- Hainsworth, John J., 1880.

- Haisley, Wm. P., 1853, Ocala, Fla., L., Supt. Public Instruction of Fla., A. B., LL. B. 1861.
- \*Halbert, Robert A., 1857, Belleville, L., A. M. 1868, Captain of 117th Illinois Vols., S. C. W., State's Atty., 24th Judicial District, Illinois.
- \*Halderman, David B., 1850, El Paso, Tex., A. M., LL. B. 1856, L., S. C. W., Lieutenant.
- Hall, Jay C., 1876, Clement, A. B. 1881.
- Hall, Jackson Caleb, 1877, Albion, Min.
- \*Hallam, John L., 1840, Centralia, M. D., A. M. 1843.
- Hamann, George H. A., 1899, Mascoutah, T., L.
- \*Hamill, A. S., 1873, Lebanon, died at College.
- Hamill, Chas. A., 1900, Freeburg.
- Hamill, James M., 1861, Belleville, L. See Sketch.
- \*Hamill, Robert E., 1874, Springfield, L.
- \*Hamill, Wm. H., 1858, McLeansboro, T., S. C. W., L.
- Hamilton, A. W., 1907, Decatur, Min., A. B. 1909.
- Hamilton, Edward J., 1875, Chicago, care of Newspaper Association, Correspondent.
- \*Hamline, Leonidas P., 1849, Peoria, M. D.
- Hammack, Benjamin F., 1867, Tamaroa, L.
- \*Handsacker, John, 1856, Tacoma, Wash., T.
- Happy, Cyrus, 1866, Spokane, Wash., Rooms 20-21 Wolverton Blk., L., B. S. 1869.
- Happy, Harrison Webster, 1866, Washington, D. C., L., Cl. in General Land Office, B. S. 1868.
- Harding, Frederick B., 1889, East St. Louis, B. S. 1894, R. E.
- Harding, Robert H., 1889, East St. Louis, A. B. 1894, LL. B. 1895, R. E.
- \*Harding, W. C., 1889, Danville, B. S. 1894.
- \*Hardy, Uriah, 1857, Albion, Patent Agent.
- Harman, Seymour H., 1879, St. Louis, Mo., 4010 Botanical Ave., P.O. Cl.
- Harmon, Mervin T., 1904, Grayville, S., Illinois University.
- Harned, W. J., 1910, Wheeler, T., S., McKendree.
- Harnsbarger, Jacob S., 1849, Kansas City, Mo., L.
- Harnsbarger, Wm. A., 1871, Kansas City, Mo., L., 1874, M. S., LL. B., Union College of Law, Chicago, 1877.
- \*Harper, Frank M., 1886, Lebanon.
- Harrington, J. S., 1865, Timberville.
- Harris, Albert, 1905, Mt. Vernon, Cl.
- Harris, Francis, 1863, Bremen.
- Harris, Herbert, 1909, Mulkeytown.
- \*Harris, Joseph, 1853, Boston, Mass., Min., C. P., A. M. 1862.
- Harris, Samuel, 1874, Los Angeles, Cal., F.

- Harris, Wm. C., 1896, Akin.  
 Harrison, Chas. W., 1873, Belleville, D.  
 \*Harrison, Cornelius G., 1848, Pasadena, Cal., B., Cap., B. S. 1848.  
 Harrison, F. Lee., 1873, Belleville, Man.  
 \*Harrison, Hugh G., 1842, Minneapolis, Minn., Mil.  
 Harrison, Hugh W., 1868, Los Angeles, Cal., 314 Security Bldg., Iron  
 Broker.  
 Harrison, Theophilus, 1850, Colorado Springs, Col.  
 \*Harrison, Thos. O., 1847, Hastings, Minn., Mil., B. S. 1848.  
 \*Harrison, Wesley, 1851, Belleville, Cl., Dealer in Live Stock.  
 Harryman, Joseph M., 1878, Okawville, Ret. F., Cap.  
 \*Harper, Frank M., 1885, Mt. Erie, M. D.  
 \*Hart, Theodore, 1855, Pleasant Plains, D.  
 Hartman, David M., 1904, Tamaroa, Telegraph Operator.  
 Hartman, M. W., 1910, Freeburg, S., McKendree.  
 Haseman, August, 1898, Lebanon, F.  
 Hatch, Frank H., 1894, Patoka.  
 \*Hawkins, Asa, 1853, Quincy, M., S. C. W.  
 \*Hawkins, Thos., 1857, Pinckneyville, F., S. C. W.  
 Hawthorn, J. C., 1873, Blair.  
 Hay, Corson, D., 1838, Hot Springs, Ark., M. D.  
 Haynes, George M., 1869, Chicago, 51st St. and Cottage Grove Ave.,  
 Vermont Flats.  
 Hays, Wilbur G., 1888, Ashland, Neb.  
 Heard, Chas. A., 1857, Crowell, Tex., M.  
 \*Heard, George W., 1857, McLeansboro, L.  
 \*Heard, Samuel M., 1857, McLeansboro, L.  
 Heath, Wm. H., 1857, St. Louis, Mo., R. E., Col., 33d Mo., S. C. W.  
 Hecker, Harold F., 1900, St. Louis, Mo., 710 Times Bldg., L., A. B.  
 1906, J. D., Chicago University, 1909.  
 Heckert, Herbert H., 1901, New Memphis.  
 Heely, Louis A., 1905, St. Louis, Mo., M. D., care of City Hospital.  
 Heistand, Norman A., 1876, Olney.  
 \*Henderson, Franklin P., 1874, Jerseyville, F.  
 \*Henderson, Safety M., 1849, Ashville, N. C., F., T.  
 \*Henninger, George S., 1867, Vandalia, F., Stock Dealer.  
 Henninger, Wm. H., 1867, Kansas City, Mo., M., F.  
 Henss, H. Arnold, 1907, Trenton, F.  
 Herbert, Henry, 1842, Murphysboro.  
 Herbstman, Julius C., 1896, Seattle, Wash., 3922 Woodland Ave., A. B.  
 1901, LL. B., Illinois University, 1909, C. P. in University of Wash.  
 \*Hereford, Francis, 1842, Union, W. Va., L., A. M. 1845. See Sketch.

- \*Hershey, John B., 1865, Lancaster, M.  
 Hershey, Frank L., 1904, Lebanon, T. S.  
 Hervey, Wm. S., 1881, St. Louis, Mo., 4513 Easton Ave., Bkpr.  
 Hess, Emory Leroy, 1904, Anna, M. D.  
 Hesse, Frank E., 1900, Freeburg.  
 Heth, Harry, 1907, Mason.  
 Hewitt, James Herbert, 1903, Lebanon, T., A. B. 1908, S., Illinois University.  
 Hewitt, W. M., 1854, Seattle, Wash., Contractor.  
 Hibbetts, Samuel C., 1888, St. Louis, Mo., M., T. S., care of Gaier-Stroh Millinery Co.  
 \*Hicks, George B., 1853, Equality, ex-Sheriff of Gallatin County.  
 \*Hicks, Wm. H., 1857, Equality.  
 \*Higgins, Isaac N., 1848, San Francisco, Cal., A. M. 1854, Ed. See Sketch.  
 \*Hightower, David A., 1867, Lebanon, F.  
 \*Hill, George W., 1870, Murphysboro, M. S. and LL. B. 1872, L., Member of Illinois Senate in 1884.  
 Hill, Ira, 1906, Findlay.  
 \*Hill, John, 1864, Columbus, Ga., B. S. 1856. See Sketch.  
 \*Hinchee, Samuel A., 1849, Jacksonville, F., Ret.  
 Hinchman, Albert A., 1863, San Francisco, Cal., Fourth and Townsend Sts.  
 Hinchcliff, Marion, 1863, Belleville.  
 \*Hinckley, Jacob C., 1863, Lebanon, Mil.  
 Hinds, Chas. E., 1870, Racine, Wis., care of J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.  
 Hinds, J. J., 1856, Decatur, Ala., S. C. W., Consul to Rio Janeiro. See Sketch.  
 Hiron, John D., 1898, Los Angeles, Cal., B.  
 Hiron, Sidney T., 1870, Waltonville, F.  
 Hirstein, J. A., 1909, Summerfield, S.  
 Hitt, Henry W., 1853, Jacksonville, Ret. F.  
 Hobbs, Elbert Rose, 1864, Elizabethtown.  
 Hobbs, Fred E., 1842, Jamestown, M. D.  
 Hobbs, James L., 1887, Monett, Mo., Frt. and Express Agt.  
 Hobbs, John L., 1890, Raton, N. M., M. D., Chief Surgeon for R. M. R. R.  
 Hoffman, E. A. U., 1904, Lebanon, Man.  
 Hoit, Chas. C., 1862, Mt. Vernon, R. E.  
 Hoit, Edwin A., 1857, Wichita, Kan., Min., A. M. 1865, T.  
 \*Hoit, John W., 1869, Kansas City, Kan., M. D., M. S. 1875.

- Holland, Guy L., 1909, Omaha, S., McKendree.  
 Hollinger, Daniel F., 1872, McLeansboro.  
 \*Holliday, George W., 1844, Carlinville, ex-County Surveyor, A. M. 1848.  
 Hollinshead, Henry W., 1852, Richland.  
 Hollowbush, W. S., 1852, Quincy.  
 Holm, Rufus F., 1889, Wenatches, Wash., R. E., Member of Washington Legislature.  
 \*Holmes, Chas. A., 1861, Oswego, Kan., Market Gardener.  
 Holt, Robert, 1860, Louisville.  
 Hooks, Glen, 1907, Mason, Stenographer.  
 Hopkins, Claude C., 1899, Rentchlers, Telegraph Operator.  
 Hopkins, Daniel W., 1899, Metropolis, Min., F.  
 \*Horine, Abraham, 1857, Waterloo, R. E.  
 \*Horner, Henry H., 1837, Lebanon, L., A. M. 1841. See Sketch.  
 Horner, Roland H., 1875, Lebanon, L., A. B. 1878, C. E.  
 Horner, Wilbur N., 1876, Chicago, 1014 Ashland Block, L., A. B. 1881, LL. B. 1882.  
 Houser, Elias, 1875, St. Louis, Mo., 3551½ Olive St., Deputy Sheriff, St. Louis, Ret.  
 Houser, L. C., 1861, St. Louis, Mo., Arsenal Sub-station of St. Louis Postoffice, Cl.  
 Howard, Fred T., 1906, Lebanon, S., Medical Dept. Washington University, St. Louis.  
 Howard, John, 1906, Lebanon, T. S.  
 Howard, Wm. F., 1859, St. Jacob.  
 \*Howard, Wm. R., 1850, Champaign, Min., M.  
 Howe, Fred L., 1901, Keokuk, Iowa, Pilot.  
 Hueckel, Albert P., 1900, Cairo, 310 Fourth St., C. E.  
 Hueckel, George B., 1897, Caseyville, F.  
 Hueckel, John T., 1894, East St. Louis, 1740 Belmont Place, Bkpr.  
 Huestis, Franklin P., 1871, Greencastle, Ind., Agent Big Four R. R.  
 \*Huggins, John N., 1871, Statesville, N. C., 343 West Front St., Min., L., A. M. 1876.  
 Hughes, Edmund H., 1880, Moweaqua.  
 Hull, Clarence, 1895, Chicago, 15 North State Street, Dealer in Dogs.  
 \*Hull, George W., 1840, Barboursville, Va.  
 \*Humphreys, Z. R., 1850, Lincoln, Ret.  
 Hungate, John H., 1861, Louisville.  
 \*Hunt, Ralph, 1837, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Hunter, Henry N., 1875, Zenda, Kan.  
 \*Hunter, Wm. Nelson, 1871, Zenda, Kan., Min., F.

- Huntsberry, C. F., 1909, St. Francisville, S.
- Hussong, Andrew, 1897, St. Louis, Mo., 2736 Utah St., P. O. Cl.
- Hussong, Thos. J., 1881, Madison, T.
- \*Hyde, Albert J., 1862, St. Louis, Mo., Ed.
- \*Hyde, Wm. E., 1851, St. Louis, Mo., Ed. See Sketch.
- Ibbetson, Wm. H. H., 1860, Chesterfield.
- Ice, John, 1863, Fitts Hill.
- Ingles, Joseph B., 1867, Larned, Kan., M. D.
- \*Irish, Tyler E., 1867, Venice, M. D.
- Irwin, Sylvester M., 1870, Decatur, D., M. S. 1876, Man. Ch.
- Isaacs, Ralph, 1909, New Douglas, S., McKendree.
- Isaacs, Rob., 1909, New Douglas, S., McKendree.
- Isaacs, Thos. E., 1898, Gillespie, F.
- James, Calvin S., 1855, Newton, F., S. C. W.
- James, Francis M., 1862, Moccasin, S. C. W., Ret. M.
- James, Joseph F., 1854, Vandalia, S. C. W., R. E.
- \*James, Thos., Madison, 1861, Vandalia, M., S. C. W.
- Jay, Amos Leroy, 1898, Steeleville.
- Jennings, Wm., 1907, Granite City, 2109 Illinois Ave., Chemist.
- \*Jeter, Wm. T. B., 1837, Louisville, Ky.
- Johnson, Andrew B., 1889, Newton.
- \*Johnson, Chas. W., 1853, Hiawatha, Kan., T., L., Lieutenant 130th Ill., S. C. W.
- Johnson, Henry C., 1873, Augusta, Ark.
- Johnson, James A., 1897, Pinckneyville, F.
- Johnson, James John, 1886, Yates Center, Kan.
- \*Johnson, Jeremiah, 1837, Lebanon, L., A. M. 1841, Philo Founder.
- Johnson, John, 1895, St. Louis, Mo., care of Scudder-Gale Grocer Co., T. S.
- \*Johnson, John Powers, 1837, Highland, Kan. See Sketch.
- \*Johnson, Peter W., 1837, Nashville, Mil.
- Johnson, Todd S., 1852, Rochester.
- Johnson, V. B., 1907, New York, N. Y., care of Bankers Publishing Co., 253 Broadway, Journalist.
- Johnson, Wm. B. C., 1865, Lebanon.
- \*Johnson, Wm. E., 1847, Jacksonville, Min., B. S. 1840.
- Johnston, Wm. M., 1865, Lebanon.
- Jones, Caswell S., 1884, Robinson, B.
- \*Jones, De Witt C., 1854, Chicago, L.
- Jones, Earl T., 1895, East St. Louis, 1512 Summit Ave.
- \*Jones, E. T., 1856, Shawneetown, F.
- Jones, Edward T., 1865, Moccasin.

- Jones, Horace R., 1886, Martinsville, Ind., Wholesale Baker.
- \*Jones, Isaac M., 1856, Wapella, S. C. W.
- \*Jones, James M., 1839, Baton Rouge, La., L., U. S. District Judge, Southern District of California.
- \*Jones, John Paul, 1868, Shawneetown, F.
- Jones, John W., 1837, Alton.
- \*Jones, John W., 1862, Shawneetown, F.
- Jones, Joseph S., 1903, Lebanon.
- Jones, Louis E., 1881, Breckenridge, Minn., L.
- Jones, Moses S., 1859, Collinsville.
- \*Jones, Oliver V., 1849, Lebanon, A. M. 1853, Department Collector U. S. Revenue, 1883, Min., Ed., C. P.
- \*Jones, Wm. C., 1847, St. Louis, Mo., A. M. 1852. See Sketch.
- Jones, W. E., 1856, Clarksville.
- Jones, Wm. L., 1877, Lebanon, Ed., A. B. 1879, Postmaster.
- Jordan, Wm., 1854, Lebanon.
- Joseph, Elmer G., 1911, Freeburg.
- Judd, Louis P., 1858, Palo Alto, Cal.
- Judd, Samuel, 1852, Marine.
- \*Judy, Thos. J., 1864, Edwardsville, F., B. S. 1868.
- Kasel, Oswald, 1904, Lebanon, T.
- Kasserman, Henry M., 1890, Newton, L., LL. B. 1891.
- \*Kates, Wm. V., 1869, Miles.
- Kaune, Henry S., 1874, Santa Fe, N. M., Postmaster.
- \*Kavanaugh, James H., 1839, Lebanon, died at College.
- Keck, C. H., 1909, Highland, F.
- Keller, Columbus A., 1869, San Antonio, Tex., Rooms 32, 33, 34 and 102 Kampmann Bldg., M. S. 1871. See Sketch.
- Kelley, Doctor Curtis, 1871, Terre Haute, Ind., Photographer.
- Kelley, Percy D., 1900, Kane.
- Kelley, Reuben W., 1859, Tamaroa.
- Kelley, Rodney, 1867, Howard's Point.
- \*Kelley, Wm. B., 1858, Tacoma, Wash., ex-Circuit Cl., Franklin County, Ill., F., Mine Prospector.
- Kelley, W. W., 1858, Tamaroa.
- Kellogg, G. W., 1854, Iowa.
- Kelms, Aden, 1909, Bible Grove.
- \*Kelsoe, Alexander, 1844, Greenville, T., Circuit Cl., Bond County, 1848-60. See Sketch.
- Kennedy, James A., 1847, St. Louis, Mo., 7012 Virginia Ave., L. Ret.
- Kenner, E. B., 1884, Galveston, Tex., 2424 Market, M. D. See Sketch.
- \*Kenner, H., 1844, Farmington, Mo., F.

- \*Keown, John A., 1870, Alhambra, F.**  
**Keown, R. J., 1855, Dolnea.**  
**Keown, Thos. A., 1870, Kansas City, Mo., 2339 Norton Ave., T. S.**  
**Keown, W. C., 1871, Alhambra, F., Insurance Agent, J. P.**  
**Kerr, Daniel, 1855, Grundy Center, Iowa, B. S. 1858, LL. B. 1861.**  
 See Sketch.
- Kershaw, Frank, 1911, Browns, S., McKendree.**  
**Kidder, Edwin E., 1872, Patoka.**  
**Kies, Paulus P., 1908, Granger, Mo., S.**  
**Kimmel, Oscar H., 1902, East St. Louis, 661a N. 33d St., T.**
- \*King, Joseph N., 1847, White Hall, F., B. S. 1849.**  
**King, Wm. W., 1847, Rich Hill, Mo., Ret. M., F., B. S. 1849.**  
**Kinnison, J. W. A., 1909, Mt. Vernon, S., McKendree.**
- \*Kirkland, John H., 1871, Decatur, Pharmaceutical Chemist.**  
**Kirkpatrick, James C., 1851, Quincy.**  
**Klauenburg, August, 1861, Carlinville.**  
**Knox, Thos. E., 1871, Munich, Bavaria, Artist, A. M. 1871.**  
**Knox, Wm. M., 1850, San Francisco, Cal.**  
**Krausz, George, 1892, New Memphis, F.**  
**Krehbiel, Daniel C., 1893, Reedley, Cal., M.**  
**Krehbiel, Edward D., 1898, St. Louis, Mo., 3971 Cleveland Ave., R. E.,  
 A. B. 1905.**
- Krekel, Alfred S., 1868, Farmington, Mo., ex-U. S. District Cl. for  
 Western District of Missouri.**  
**Krekel, Joseph, 1869, Jefferson City, Mo.**  
**Kuhl, Christian A., 1851, Pekin, Postmaster.**  
**Lacy, Ernest W., 1901, Villa Grove, Telegraph Operator.**  
**Laird, Orla E., 1892, Springfield, L.**
- \*Lamb, Henry W., 1857, Jerseyville, F.**  
**\*Land, B. H., 1848, Clinton, Mo., M. D.**  
**\*Land, G. C., 1864, Warrensburg, Mo., L., B. S. 1868, LL. B. Harvard  
 University, 1872.**  
**\*Land, John, 1857, Carmi.**  
**Land, Philip, 1851, Neodesha, Kan., Mil.**
- \*Lapham, John W., 1850, Decatur, Min.**  
**Large, A. B., 1906, Lebanon, A. B. 1910, T.**
- \*Lasley, Harvey C., 1837, Gallipolis, Ohio, Philo Founder.**  
**Laubmeyer, Benjamin L., 1907, Odin, F.**  
**Lawson, J. M., 1857, Trenton.**
- \*Lear, Joseph, 1869, Kansas City, Kan., Insurance Agent.**  
**Leech, Owen G., 1895, Golden Gate, Brick and Tile Man.**  
**Leeper, John, 1850, Sumner, Min., B. S. 1852, D. D. 1894.**



- Leeper, John C., 1885, East St. Louis, 641 North 28th St., Conductor on St. L. I. M. & S. R'y.
- \*Legate, H. Samuel, 1877, Grafton, F.
- Lehman, George E., 1882, St. Louis, Mo., corner Tamm and Clayton, B. S. 1888, Contractor, H. M.
- Leibrock, Andrew P., 1885, St. Louis, Mo., 3311 California Ave., T. S.
- \*Leonard, Thos., 1837, Lebanon.
- Lessley, Samuel W., 1867, Sparta, Ret. Cap.
- Leutwyler, Chas J., 1881, Alhambra.
- Lewis, A. C., 1855, Ellisville, Mo.
- \*Lewis, Edmund, 1860, Alton.
- Lewis, Thos. D., 1872, in California, Min.
- Liggett, Wm. P., 1899, Metropolis, Cl.
- Lindly, Albert L., 1894, Lebanon, Pullman Conductor.
- Lindly, Cicero J., 1874, Greenville, L., LL. B. 1878, County Judge of Bond County, Grand Master of I. O. O. F. of Illinois in 1898, Chairman of Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Illinois, from 1897 to 1901.
- Lindly, Joseph N., 1874, Benson, Ariz., Cap.
- Lindly, Madison M., 1874, South McAlister, Okla., L., LL. B. 1880.
- Link, Joseph, 1900, St. Louis Mo., Room 501, 314 North Fourth St., Draftsman.
- \*Linn, Daniel C., 1854, Frederickstown, M. D.
- List, Lennis, 1894, Lis.
- Littick, B., 1880, Kansas City, Kan., L.
- Littick, George W., 1879, Kansas City, Kan., 10 Thorp Ave., L. LL. B. 1883.
- Littick, Wm. H., 1876, Kansas City, Kan., L., B. S. and LL. B. 1882.
- \*Littler, John J., 1850, Astoria, Min.
- Lively, Henry Joseph, 1864, Bremen.
- Locke, Edward G., 1874, Holton, Kan., Min., A. B. 1877.
- Locke, Morris B., 1884, Harrisburg, Mo., R. E.
- \*Lofton, Thos. G., 1851, Carlinville.
- Logsdon, Thos., 1856, Shawneetown.
- Lord, John W., 1870, Decatur, D., Man. Ch.
- Louden, Oliver P., 1864, Fredonia.
- Louden, Robert S., 1887, Collinsville, LL. B. 1895, M.
- Louden, Walter S., 1889, East St. Louis, L., Presidential Elector, 1896, Judge of Illinois Court of Claims, 1897 to 1901; Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue, Southern Illinois District, 1905-'11.
- Louis, H. W., 1882, Jackson, Tenn., with The American Book Company, LL. B. 1884.

- \*Loveland, Timothy, 1851, Brighton, S. C. W.
- Lovett, Andrew J., 1880, Blackwell, Okla., T.
- Lowe, Francis O., 1879, Beaucoup.
- Loy, Frank A., 1897, Effingham, M., F.
- Luckner, Chas., 1878, St. Louis, Mo.
- \*Lucky, Wm. T., 1837, San Jose, Cal., A. M., D. D. 1841. See Sketch.
- Lupton, Ralph, 1884, Pennville, Ind., care of Mail Service.
- \*Lusk, Chas. M., 1838, Edwardsville, M. D.
- McAlilly, Marquis L., 1869, Nickerson, Kan., M. D.
- \*McAlister, James R., 1839, St. Louis, Mo., A. M. 1843.
- \*McBride, John, 1852, Des Moines, Iowa, M., Insurance Agent.
- \*McBride, John T., 1857, Chester, Ret. F.
- McBride, Thos., 1904, Millstadt, F.
- \*McBride, Thos. H., 1867, Joilet, M. D., M. S. 1870.
- \*McBride, Wm. E., 1867, Belleville, F., M. S. 1871.
- McCabe, M., 1879.
- McCarter, Chas. F., 1880, Ironton, Mo.
- McCarthy, Wm., 1896, St. Jacob.
- McCaw, John W., 1876, Claremont.
- \*McConnel, David J., 1851, Beardstown.
- McCord, Chas. R., 1876, Greenville.
- McCord, Edwin S., 1874, St. Louis, Mo., 1237 Temple Place, T. S.
- McCord, James S., 1851, Santa Ana, Cal.
- \*McCorkle, Thos. N., 1851, Grayville, Min., T., A. M. 1853.
- McCormack, James Lincoln, 1884, Bone Gap, M. D.
- McCormack, L. G., 1911, Bone Gap, S., McKendree.
- McCormick, George G., 1903, Collinsville, Actor.
- McCoy, Clarence H., 1879, Minneapolis, Minn., 400 Second Ave., D.
- McCoy, Henry W., 1860, Golconda, M. D.
- McCoy, John C., 1870, Godfrey.
- McCoy, John H., 1896, Festus, Mo., care of Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.,  
  C. E.
- \*McCoy, Thos. L., 1886, Mineral, Kan., Man., F.
- \*McCracken, Ephraim T., 1853, Pana, B., M.
- McCurdy, Junius M., 1871, Augusta, Ark., M., A. M. 1876.
- McDaniels, Samuel, 1865, Sedalia, Mo.
- McDonald, J. S., 1854, St. Louis, Mo.
- \*McDonald, James T., 1856, Eugene City, Ore.
- McElfresh, Wm. M., 1847, Jacksonville, Min., B. S. 1850, Delegate to  
  General Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, 1872.
- McElvain, Robert J., 1883, Murphysboro, L., LL. B. 1884, State  
  Senator.

- McFarlan, James B., 1864, Elizabethtown.
- \*McGraw, Leander M., 1855, Clinton, Ret.
- \*McGready, Israel H., 1862, Potosi, Mo., Circuit Cl., Washington Co. Mo.
- McIntosh, Jesse H., 1890, Danville, D., M. D.
- McIntosh, Wm. D., 1886, Cisco, Min.
- McKee, Chas. P., 1874, Bucyrus, Kan.
- McKee, Joseph J., 1870, Pontiac, Supt. of the Dining Room of the Illinois State Reformatory.
- McKee, Joseph W., 1872, Kansas City, Mo., M. D., 329 Rialto Bldg., A. B. 1876, A. M. 1879.
- McKee, Samuel P., 1869, Bucyrus, Kan., F., M. S. 1874.
- McKenzie, Robert G., 1902, Ann Arbor, Mich. See Sketch.
- McKnight, Guy, 1911, Oblong, S., McKendree.
- McKnight, Harry E., 1909, Oblong, S., McKendree, Min.
- McKnight, Timothy L., 1908, Oblong, S., McKendree.
- McLaughlin, Wm. C., 1871, Newton.
- McMichael, Henry H., 1867, Alhambra.
- \*McMurtry, Wm. L., 1848, Bastrop, La., Sheriff of Morehouse Parish.
- Malan, Clem T., 1903, Danville, Ind., T.
- \*Mallrich, Henry, 1888, Trenton, Ed.
- Mandeville, Wm. A., 1853, Shiloh, F., Min.
- Margrave, John E., 1909, Thebes, Lumber Dealer.
- Markman, Frank H., 1910, Olney, S., McKendree.
- \*Marshall, Daniel J., 1859, McLeansboro, Deputy County Cl., Hamilton County.
- \*Marston, Robert, 1852, Quincy, T. S.
- Mason, Chas., 1844, Central City.
- Mason, John W., 1875, Chandlersville.
- Mason, J. W., 1873, St. Louis, Mo., 4041 Morgan St., T. S.
- Mason, Mathew R., 1873, McLeansboro, Mining.
- Mason, Wm., 1844, Central City.
- \*Masten, Wm. K., 1848, Houston, Tex.
- \*Masters, E. H., 1856, Petersburg.
- \*Masterson, W. David, 1856, Jacksonville, T.
- Mathis, Wm. E., 1889, Eldorado.
- Matthews, A. L., 1883, Bogota.
- \*Matthews, John W., 1863, Centralia, died at College.
- Mattinly, David R., 1859, Mulberry Grove, Mail Carrier.
- \*Mattison, Spencer E., 1849, Jamestown, N. D., Min., Paymaster's Cl. in Civil War.

- Maynor, Horace G., 1900, Pontiac, T., Private Secretary to General Supt. of Reformatory.
- Mays, Wm. R., 1905, St. Louis, Mo., 319 West Malt St., Assistant Physical Director, Central Y. M. C. A.
- Mead, George W., 1879, Litchfield, T. S.
- Mead, Lewis M., 1883, Alhambra.
- Meador, Jasper M., 1873, Cincinnati, Ohio, 814 Considine Ave., Mail Cl.
- \*Means, John Henry, 1874, Nashville.
- Means, Thos. K., 1853, Mulkeytown, M.
- Meeks, John W., 1879, Chicago, 815 Washington Blvd., M. D.
- Megee, Arthur B., 1894, Lebanon, F.
- Meguire, Abijah Smith, 1861, Chicago, L., A. M. 1864, Cl. in War Department, Washington, D. C., 1864-65.
- Meinert, Henry W., 1897, New Minden, M., Postmaster.
- Mercer, David N., 1867, Kinmundy, F.
- \*Mercer, Samuel D., 1863, Omaha, Neb., M. D., Cap.
- \*Mercer, Wiley G., 1867, Omaha, Neb., Supt. Street Railway.
- Merritt, Edward H., 1856, Mt. Vernon.
- Messenger, John, 1853, Du Quoin.
- \*Metcalf, Allan D., 1877, Edwardsville, L., B. S. 1878.
- Meyer, Joseph, 1856, Waterloo.
- Meyers, Joseph, 1855, Dahlgren, Ed.
- Middlecoff, Aaron L., 1880, Milan, Tenn., F.
- Midgley, John, 1886, Lebanon, C. M.
- \*Milburn, Nicholas, 1848, Jacksonville, Min.
- \*Miles, Ridgley, 1854, Carlyle.
- Miller, Alfred, 1861, Jonesboro.
- Miller, Chas. H., 1903, A. B. 1906, L., Benton.
- Miller, Frank E., 1878, Springfield, Mo., Manager Miller Land and Investment Co.
- Miller, Frederick F., 1893, Troy, L., LL. B. 1895.
- Miller, Harry T., 1904, St. Jacob.
- Miller, James O., 1878, Belleville, L.
- Miller, John A., 1903, Cobden, M., F.
- Miller, J. Russell, 1885, Caseyville, T., F., A. B. 1893.
- Miller, Leroy E., 1887, St. Louis, Mo., 1360 Burd Ave., L., LL. B. 1898.
- Miller, R. C., 1907, Granite City, S.
- Mills, Wm. B., 1887, Lebanon.
- \*Mitchell, Edward R., 1865, Caveinrock, F.
- Mitchell, James M., 1896, East St. Louis, 527a North 13th St., R. E.
- Mitchell, John S., 1896, St. Louis, Mo., care of Hargadine McKittrick Dry Goods Co., T. S.

- Mitchell, Thos. J., 1896, Mt. Vernon, Ticket Agent, L. & N. R. R.  
 Moberley, Edward S., 1866, Du Quoin.  
 Moeser, Fred., 1877, East St. Louis, 2916 Bond Ave., T., B. S. 1882.  
 Monett, J. O., 1911, Gillespie, S., McKendree.  
 Mooneyham, Thos. M., 1863, Joplin, Mo., L., Circuit Cl., Franklin County, Ill., 1872-74, Member of Illinois Legislature from 1872 to 1878, Chairman Board of Supervisors of Franklin County, State's Attorney, Franklin County, 1890-94.  
 Moore, Andrew A., 1900, Columbia River Conference, Oregon, Min.  
 Moore, C., 1879.  
 Moore, Chas., 1889, Nevada, Mo., F.  
 Moore, Chas. J., 1872, Collinsville.  
 Moore, Edward W., 1894, O'Fallon.  
 \*Moore, George L., 1850, Lebanon, F., M.  
 \*Moore, George L., 1881, Evanston.  
 \*Moore, G. W., 1856, Lensburg, died at College.  
 Moore, H. II., 1880, Erie, M. D., Member of 37th Illinois General Assembly, B. S. 1884.  
 \*Moore, Jesse H., 1837, Decatur, A. M., LL. B. 1842. See Sketch.  
 Moore, James McCabe, 1879, Kansas City, Kan., 401 Portsmouth Bldg., L., B. S. 1882.  
 Moore, J. M., 1881.  
 \*Moore, Jacob Samuel, 1851, Atchison, Kan., Min., Captain 40th Illinois Volunteers, Civil War, College President, Southern Illinois Female College, Salem, Ill.  
 Moore, John E., 1862, Belleville.  
 \*Moore, Joseph Sidney, 1871, Nashville, F.  
 \*Moore, McLean P., 1861, Jerseyville, S. C. W., Lieutenant Colonel 49th Illinois.  
 Moore, Olin, 1888, Old Orchard, Mo.  
 Moore, O. T., 1867, St. Louis, Mo., 5741 Maple Ave., M. D.  
 \*Moore, Risdon M., 1847, San Antonio, Tex., S. C. W., A. M. 1850. See Sketch.  
 \*Moore, Samuel P., 1838, Greenville, L.  
 Moore, S. T., 1855, Jerseyville.  
 Moore, W. L., 1856, White Hall.  
 Moorman, C. W., 1903, Hamburg, Soldier, Spanish-American War, Min., A. B. 1907.  
 Moorman, Ivan, 1910, Edwardsville, S., McKendree.  
 Morey, Thos. P., 1871, Greenville, Br., Circuit Cl., Bond County, 1876-84; County Supt. Schools, 1885-91; Member of Illinois Legislature, 1896-1908.

- \*Morgan, David H., 1857, Nickerson, Kan., Railroad Conductor.  
Morse, F., 1877, Coffeen.  
Morrison, Chas. M., 1898, St. Louis, Mo., care of Sunday Dept., St Louis Republic. T., Ed., Traveling Auditor, C. R. I. & P. R. R., Journalist.
- \*Morrison, Eugene M., 1863, Morrisonville, F., L.  
\*Morrison, John W., 1850, Nevada, Mo., F.  
\*Morrison, Wm. E., 1863, Morrisonville, L.  
\*Morrison, Wm. H., 1853, Plain View, Tex., F.  
Moss, W. J., 1854, St. Louis, Mo.  
Mouve, I. J., 1855, Waterloo.  
Mowery, C. E., 1906, Ullin, F.
- \*Mudge, George M., 1860, Highland, American Agent for John Sharp & Co., Importers of Woolen Goods, London, England.  
Mueller, Alfred, 1903, Lebanon.  
Mundy, John, 1905, Altamont, Telegraph Operator.  
Munoz, Enrique Z., 1904, Saltillo, Mexico, C. E.  
Munoz, R. Z., 1900, Saltillo, Mexico.
- \*Munsen, Wm. B., 1843, Victoria, Tex., F.  
Murken, George M., 1896, Mt. Erie, T. S., S., Spanish-American War.  
Murphy, Fred, 1901, Kane.  
Mushrush, Louis, 1910, St. Francisville, S., McKendree.  
Myer, Joseph, 1856, Waterloo.  
Myers, John W., 1871, Meridian, N. Y.  
Myves, J., 1855, Paris.
- \*Neal, Albert T., 1867, Aviston, F.  
\*Neal, Thos. L. P., 1837, Aviston.  
Needles, H. M., 1870, Belleville, M. S. 1873, LL. B., University of Wisconsin, 1876, Public Administrator of St. Clair County, 1881, R. E., L.  
Nehring, Joseph W., 1882, Freeburg, F.
- \*Neighbors, Wm. R., 1853, Du Quoin, M.  
\*Nelson, Franklin, 1851, Brighton.  
\*Nemric, J. M., 1842, Millstadt.  
Netherton, R. T., 1868, Gillespie.  
Neville, Eugene J., 1884, St. Louis, Mo., 4364 Morgan St., M. D.  
New, Alfred, 1882, Carlyle.
- \*Newberry, Horatio, 1851, Perry, Mo.  
Newman, George R., 1875, St. James, Minn., Passenger and Freight Agent for St. P. M. & O. R. R.  
Newman, James M., 1884, Summerfield, T.  
Nichols, E., 1886, Lebanon, L., Stock Dealer.

- Nicholson, Edgar E., 1897, Beardstown, Ed.  
 Nicholson, John S., 1854, Beardstown, Ed., A. M. 1859, Postmaster.  
 Nicholson, Marion F., 1883, Rosemond.  
 Niles, Orville, 1865, Vandalia.  
 Nims, A. B., 1864, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Nisbet, John, 1869, Mt. Erie, Ret. M.  
 Nix, David Russel, 1896, Homer City, Pa., Man.  
 Nix, Wm. H., 1895, Homer City, Pa., M. D., B. S. 1900.  
 Noble, Edward T., 1866, Dodge City, Kan.  
 Noel, Wm. N., 1894, Flora.  
 Nolan, George L., 1900, Lebanon, Cl.  
 Noleman, Frank, 1884, Centralia, L.  
 Noleman, Robert C., 1880, Alliance, Neb., L., B. S., LL. B. 1885.  
 \*Norman, Benjamin, 1837, Sugar Creek.  
 \*Norman, B. F., 1845, Sugar Creek.  
 Norman, George W., 1847, Trenton.  
 \*Norman, Isaac A., 1848, Trenton.  
 \*Norman, John J., 1876, Frankfort, F.  
 North, John E., 1886, Lebanon, F.  
 \*North, James M., 1864, Washington, D. C., L., County Judge, Boulder  
 County, Col., B. S., LL. B. 1867, T.  
 North, Samuel D., 1892, Lebanon, F.  
 Nottingham, Arthur C., 1888, Pleasant Plains, F.  
 Nottingham, Clark, 1862, Norwalk, Cal., F.  
 Nottingham, Chas. W., 1866, Portland, Ore., M. See Sketch.  
 \*Nottingham, Francis A., 1857, Marysville, Cal., Mining.  
 Nottingham, James S., 1863, Pleasant Plains, Ret. L.  
 \*Nottingham, John M., 1853, Pleasant Plains, Min., F.  
 Nottingham, John, 1895, Pleasant Plains, F.  
 Nottingham, Luther W., 1891, Pleasant Plains, F.  
 \*Nottingham, Reuben L., 1852, Pleasant Plains, S. C. W., T.  
 Nottingham, Walter S., 1888, Pleasant Plains, F.  
 Nuetzel, Fred G., 1894, Caseyville.  
 \*O'Fallon, Chas. T., 1852, St. Louis, Mo.  
 \*O'Fallon, John, 1849, St. Louis, Mo., Member of Missouri Legislature, F.  
 \*O'Fallon, Wm. C., 1852, San Jose, Cal.  
 \*Oglesby, J. H., 1854, Belleville, F.  
 \*Olden, B. F., 1860, Boise, Idaho, L., Ed., Lieutenant 117th Illinois  
 Volunteers, Attorney for K. C. Ft. S. & M. R'y, B. S. 1867.  
 \*Olden, Lucius M., 1851, Prescott, Ariz., L., LL. B. 1861, A. M. 1863.  
 \*Oldendorph, John, 1865, Millstadt, Wagon Man.  
 Ollwell, R. J., 1911, 8370 Jennings Road, St. Louis, Mo., S., McKendree.

- Otwell, Wm. H. H., 1861, Plainview, M., S. C. W.
- \*Otwell, W. M., 1856, Oswego, Kan., F.
- Owen, D. B., 1856, Brownstown.
- Owen, Edward A., 1895, Iola, Kan., Hotel Proprietor.
- Owens, Hugh, 1856, Louisville.
- Owings, Allen G., 1884, Cherryvale, Kan.
- \*Pace, Finley, 1853, Mt. Vernon, T. S.
- Padfield, F. H., 1865, Clinton, Mo., F.
- Padfield, H. V., 1878, Dallas, Tex.
- Padfield, John, 1887, St. Louis, Mo., United Railways Co.
- \*Padon, Alfred, 1837, Ridge Prairie, F.
- \*Parker, Joseph T., 1854, Lebanon, S. C. W., Captain of the First Tennessee Heavy Artillery, B. S. 1860.
- Parker, Thos. A., 1851, Taylorville, Min., 1856, A. M. and D. D., College President and C. P., Supt. of Public Instruction of Missouri 1866-72; President of Lewis College, St. Charles College, Mo.
- Parker, Wm. F., 1851, West Plains, Mo.
- Parkinson, Edward H., 1869, Chicago, 4552 North Forty-seventh Court, A. M., D. D. 1875, Min.
- Parks, John H., 1859, Belleville, T.
- Patterson, Elmer C., 1901, Lebanon, F.
- \*Patterson, Lafayette, 1864, Farmington, Mo., F., Member of Missouri Legislature in 1886.
- Payne, Claud W., 1906, 3509 Oxford Ave, Maplewood, Mo., T.
- Peach, C. B., 1889, Lebanon, M.
- Peach, Samuel J., 1891, O'Fallon, F.
- \*Peach, Samuel W., 1859, O'Fallon, F.
- Peach, W. P., 1865, Rogers, Ark., M.
- Pearce, Henry L., 1870, Trenton.
- Pearce, M. A., 1899, Clay City, T.
- \*Peery, Stephen, 1855, Trenton, Mo., L.
- \*Pence, Joseph A., 1879, Nashville.
- Penrod, A. J., 1872, Brownswood, Tex., M. S. 1876.
- Perrin, A. H., 1906, Lebanon, S.
- Perrin, L. N., 1900, Belleville, L., LL. B., Illinois University, 1907.
- Peschall, Chas. J., 1864, Clay City.
- \*Petefish, David H., 1851, Arcadia, Min.
- \*Peters, Elihu McKendree, 1837, White Hall, Philo Founder. See Sketch.
- Peterson, Thos. S., 1863, Vienna.
- Petty, Bert, 1911, Claremont, S., McKendree.
- Pfennighausen, Otto C., 1887, Belleville, T., B. S. 1893.
- Phar, G. H., 1865, Rochester.



- Phar, Wm., 1866, Rochester.
- Phelps, D. M., 1862, Calhoun, Mo., Ret. F.
- \*Phelps, George L., 1877, West Plains, Mo., D.
- \*Phelps, George L., 1848, Columbia, F., M., B. S. 1848.
- \*Phelps, Henry T., 1851, Columbia, M.
- \*Phelps, Jacob S., 1862, Chicago, Factory Workman.
- \*Phelps, Wm. L., 1849, Columbia, Mil.
- Phillips, Edward A., 1875, East St. Louis, R. R. Cl.
- Phillips, George D., 1872, Alton, M. S. 1875.
- Phillips, Herman A., 1876, Lebanon.
- Phillips, Wm. H., 1874, Pasadena, Cal.
- \*Pierce, T. O., 1856, Xenia, M.
- Piercy, W. Duff, 1896, Mt. Vernon, A. B. 1901, A. M., Harvard University, T. S., Member of the Forty-seventh General Assembly, Illinois, 1910.
- \*Pierson, Johnson, 1837, Chicago, Philo Founder. See Sketch.
- \*Pigg, J. B. W., 1860, Mulberry Grove, F.
- Pike, James, 1907, St. Jacob, F.
- \*Pinckard, Chas. H., 1864, Brighton, Railroad Brakeman.
- \*Pinckard, James B., 1866, Brighton, F., Telegraph Operator.
- \*Pinckard, P. M., 1838, Columbia, Mo., Min.
- \*Pinckhard, J. C., 1838, Armourdale, Kan., Min.
- Pinkstaff, Thos. J., 1866, St. Louis, Mo.
- Piper, Homer, 1901, Mt. Vernon, T.
- Pirtle, C.
- Pirtle, Jacob W., 1900, Irvington, T., F.
- Pitner, W. C., 1850, Decatur, M. D.
- Pitts, Edward, 1863, Vienna.
- Pitts, George T., 1879, Worthington, Kan., L.
- Planellas, Miguel, 1899, Cayey, Puerto Rico, LL. B. 1901, Graduate of University of Madrid, Spain.
- \*Plant, R. M., 1867, Greenville, F.
- Plant, Samuel W., 1871, Greenville, Ret. F.
- Pomeroy, George S., 1850, Makanda, Min.
- \*Pope, Wm. S., 1848, St. Louis, Mo., 3625 Lindell Blvd., L., Major in Civil War, Member of Missouri Legislature, B. S. 1849, A. B. 1852, Tutor in McKendree, 1849-53.
- Porter, C. M., 1884, St. Louis, Mo., Pullman Palace Car Co.
- Porter, Joseph, 1878, Blue Mound, F.
- \*Posey, J. H., 1879, Carlyle.
- Posey, Samuel, 1885, Posey, F.
- Postel, George, 1866, Mascoutah, Mil., Cap.

- Postel, Philip, 1865, Mascoutah, Mil., Cap.
- \*Poston, George N., 1838, Red Bud, M. D.
- \*Poston, Milton, 1838, Hazel Run, Mo., F.
- Prentice, Chas H., 1862, Pana.
- Preston, George W., 1882, McLeansboro, Min., B. S. 1886.
- Preston, J. A., 1873, Lebanon.
- \*Primm, Ninian E., 1850, Lincoln, L., B. S. 1851, and LL. B.
- Pulliam, Harrison D., 1865, Navina, Okla., F.
- Purviance, James W., 1862, Clarksville, Tenn., L., U. S. Attorney,  
District of Western Tennessee, 1869-73, B. S., LL. B. 1864.
- \*Pyle, Samuel L., 1876, Lebanon.
- Pyle, Samuel R., 1876, St. Louis, Mo., 5573 Von Versen Ave., Street  
Railway Conductor.
- Queen, Robert A., 1861, Carlinville, L., LL. B. 1862.
- Queen, Walter S., 1861, Carlinville.
- \*Quick, Thomas L., 1841, Richview, L.
- \*Quick, Wm. J., 1861, Webster Groves, Mo., M.
- Quinn, Everett, 1909, Waltonville.
- \*Ramsey, Elam S., 1865, Kansas City, Kan., M. D., Master in Chancery,  
Clinton County, Ill., 1874-82, B. S. 1868.
- \*Ramsey, Rufus N., 1863, Carlyle, B., State Treasurer, 1893-97.
- \*Randall, Chas. M., 1860, Aviston, F., S. C. W.
- Randall, Wm. C., 1867, Searcy, Ark., F.
- \*Randle, George H., 1838, Godfrey, F.
- Randle, Frederick A., 1874, Jacksonville, 1201 South Main St., L.,  
Journalist.
- Randolph, L. W., 1849, Mt. Pulaski.
- Ransom, Albert R., 1904, Wheeler, Min.
- Ransom, Edward A., 1884, Trenton, B. S. 1885.
- Rathbone, W. Val., 1903, Harrisburg, L., R. E.
- Rayhill, George W., 1868, Warrensburg, Mo., Ret. F.
- Rector, W. Gerald, 1909, Venice, S., McKendree.
- Reed, J. E. G., 1909, Woodlawn, S.
- Rees, Silas, 1910, Granite City, Min., A. B. 1910.
- Rehbein, Wm. H., 1900, Venedy, F.
- Reid, Augustus C., 1853, Vandalia.
- Reihman, F. W., 1911, Amana, Iowa, S., McKendree.
- Reily, John C., 1844, Lawrenceville.
- Remick, Andrew Edward, 1878, Chicago, D., 118-120 Michigan St.
- Remick, J. F., 1871, Halstead, Kan., F.
- Remick, Zachary T., 1869, Trenton, R. E., Insurance and Grain Dealer,  
M. S. 1872.

- Rendleman, T. J., 1852, Dongola.
- \*Renfro, James J., 1837, Edwardsville, T.
- Renfro, Wm. E., 1888, Galena, Mo., L., State's Attorney, Butler County and Stone County, Mo.
- \*Renfro, W. P., 1847, Elsah, T.
- Renner, John, 1899, Lebanon, T.
- Rentchler, Marshal B., 1896, East St. Louis, Train Dispatcher, East St. Louis & Suburban R. R.
- Renth, Wm., 1909, New Baden, S.
- Reuss, Theodore E., 1901, Belleville, R. R. No. 6, F.
- Rhodes, J. S., 1859, New Liberty.
- \*Rice, Edward A., 1867, St. Joseph, Mo., M.
- \*Richards, Thos. J., 1865, Owensville, Iowa.
- Richardson, Henry F., 1882, Rentchlers, M.
- Richardson, John B., 1857, Shipman.
- \*Richardson, John H., 1867, Edwardsville.
- Richey, Homer L., 1894, Flat Rock, F., Lumber Dealer.
- Ricks, Joseph, 1855, Alhambra.
- \*Riggin, Wm. B., 1850, Ashville, N. C., M. D., A. B. 1851, A. M. 1854.
- Riddle, E. R., 1910, Lebanon, S., McKendree.
- Riley, Samuel B., 1858, Cartersburg, Ind., L., LL. B. 1861.
- \*Rinehart, Erastus N., 1867, Effingham, L., State Senator, two terms.
- \*Rinehart, Elam R., 1868, Effingham, Mail Cl.
- Rinehart, Thos. B., 1862, Effingham, L., Ret. F.
- \*Rinehart, Wm. A., 1866, Lead City, S. D., L., State Representative.
- \*Risley, James H., 1865, Mt. Carmel.
- \*Rives, John C., 1847, Fayette, Ill.
- Robarts, Heber, 1872, St. Louis, Mo., 5899 Cates Ave., M. D. See Sketch.
- Robb, Marcus T., 1866, Wentworth, Mo., Min.
- \*Roberts, De Witt C., 1850, Winchester, Poet, Printer.
- \*Roberts, George L., 1804, Old Mission, Mich., Min., A. M. 1842. See Sketch.
- Roberts, James H., 1847, Chicago, 1037 Rush St., L., A. M. 1848. See Sketch.
- \*Robinson, Albert G., 1867, Lebanon.
- \*Robinson, Eli, 1837, Sioux City, Iowa, L., A. M. 1841.
- \*Robinson, Wm. M., 1869, Lawrenceville, L., S. C. W., M. S. 1870.
- Rockwell, Augustus B., 1879, Alhambra, F.
- Rockwell, Chas. T., 1877, Dudleyville.
- Rockwell, Joseph D., 1882, Alhambra, F., T., B. S. 1889.
- Rockwell, L. A., 1884, Chicago, 57 Washington St., Min., B. S. 1889.

- \*Rogers, Dennis H., 1852, Centerville, Miss., F.  
 Rogers, J. F., 1856, Mt. Vernon.
- \*Rogers, T. M., 1853, Quincy, L. Ed.
- \*Rogers, Wm. H., 1856, Waterloo, M.
- \*Roman, W. B., 1848, San Antonio, Tex., M. D.  
 Ross, Edward T., 1853, Vergennes.
- \*Roundtree, A. H. H., 1842, Hillsboro, Ed., T., M., B.  
 Roundtree, H. P., 1874, Chicago, 108 East Washington St., M. E.  
 Church Bldg., Principal of Chicago School of Oratory.
- Rowen, J. J., 1854, Sheridan, Wyo., L., Member Colorado Legislature,  
 1879, Wyoming Legislature, 1903; A. B. 1858 and A. M. 1861 from  
 Ohio Wesleyan University, A. M., McKendree.
- Royall, Chas., 1844, Mt. Pulaski.  
 Royall, T. F., 1845, Mt. Pulaski.
- Royse, Chas. S., 1869, Kimbrae, Minn., Min., A. M. 1875.  
 Royse, Thos. E., 1871, Sabin, Minn.
- Ruff, G. M., 1892, Sanford, Ariz., Mining.
- \*Ruff, G. Robinson, 1893, Lebanon.  
 Runkwitz, Erwin H., 1891, Lebanon, T., B. S. 1894.
- Rury, John A., 1897, Steeleville, Min.
- Russell, Marshal T., 1865, Carbondale.
- Ruth, Samuel D., 1894, Beatrice, Neb., Lumber Dealer.
- Rutherford, George A., 1874, Tarentum, Pa., R. E.
- \*Ryhiner, Frederick, 1861, Highland, B.  
 Sager, Chas. Emil, 1876, Chicago, 3743 Indiana Ave., Cl.
- Sanborn, J. G., 1864, Trenton, Ret.
- Sanner, John W., 1872, Decatur, R. E.
- Sauer, Albert N., 1900, Murphysboro, Mil.  
 Sauer, E. G., 1906, Evansville, Mil.
- Sauer, Henry P., 1900, St. Louis, Mo., 1016 Pine St., M.
- Sauter, Philip H., 1881, Mascoutah, Ret. F., Cap.
- \*Scarritt, Nathan, 1837, Kansas City, Mo., Min., A. M. and D. D. 1842,  
 President of Central College, Fayette, Mo.
- Schmolbach, George, 1877, Pinckneyville.
- Schuwert, Wm., 1907, Evansville, S.
- Schoeck, Henry W., 1897, St. Jacob, F.
- Scott, Benjamin E., 1896, St. Louis, Mo., 1821 Kennett Place, Cl. Post-  
 office, A. B. 1900.
- Scott, John W., 1878, East St. Louis.
- Scott, Warren D., 1861, O'Fallon.
- \*Scripps, John L., 1843, Chicago, Ed., A. M. 1844. See Sketch.
- Schroeder, Ralph, 1911, Addieville, S., McKendree.

- Searles, Willard G., 1876, Chicago, 1237 Bordonack, Designer.
- \*Sears, Addison, 1847, Marshal, Tex., D., M. D.
- Sears, Hiram, 1847, Berea, Ohio, A. M. 1849, D. D. 1906 from Ohio Northern University. See Sketch.
- Sears, W. P., 1876, Cleveland, Ohio, L., Street Car Conductor.
- \*Segar, T. W., 1856, St. Louis, Mo.
- Seger, Oscar A., 1900, St. Louis, Mo., Odd Fellows Bldg., 816 Olive St., Auditor of American Fire Insurance Co.
- Seibert, James M., 1865, St. Louis, Mo., care of Mo. Pacific, 705 Market St. See Sketch.
- Seitsinger, J., 1905, Maunie, M.
- Seitsinger, Henry M., 1905, Maunie.
- Shannon, Samuel, 1865, Mt. Carmel, M., ex-Sheriff of Wabash County.
- Sharp, Moses, 1871, Ridge Prairie.
- Sharp, Thos. W., 1882, Carlyle, F.
- Shaw, F. D. C., 1848, Salem, Ore.
- Sheffer, Frank, 1910, Browns, S.
- Shepard, John A., 1876, 216 Liggett Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., R. E., A. B. 1882.
- Shepard, McPherson, 1905, Orio, A. B. 1909, Professor of Latin, University of Vincennes, Ind.
- Shepard, Wm. W., 1865, Lawrenceville.
- Sherman, L. Y., 1879, Springfield, LL. B. 1882, L. See Sketch.
- Sherwood, George D., 1889, St. Louis, Mo., 3005a Park Ave.
- Shick, Vega R., 1905, Lebanon, A. B. 1909, T.
- Shoemaker, Chas., 1906, Bible Grove, Medical S., Washington University, St. Louis.
- \*Shook, James M., 1838, Belleville.
- \*Shook, John W., 1838, Belleville.
- Short, Samuel P., 1857, Springfield.
- Short, Thos. B., 1857, Springfield.
- \*Short, Wm. F., 1850, Jacksonville, A. M. and D. D. 1857. See Sketch.
- \*Shropshire, Horace, 1856, Keokuk, Iowa.
- Sibley, Wm. A., 1899, Fairfield, M. D.
- Sidener, John W., 1872, St. Elmo, Ret. F.
- Silliman, Oscar R., 1879, Carmi.
- Simonds, Francis, 1857, Seattle, Wash.
- \*Simonds, John, 1856, Clarksville, Mo., Cl.
- \*Simpson, Francis M., 1858, Vienna, M.
- Simpson, James E., 1892, Collinsville, care of Donk Bros. Mining Co., Cl.
- Sims, John G., 1872, Chicago.
- \*Skinner, B. H., 1856, Chapin, M. D.

- \*Skipper, Alonzo, 1871, Centralia, S. C. W.
- \*Skipper, Joseph, 1871, Centralia, L.
- \*Skipworth, John H., 1864, Centralia, F.
- \*Slade, Samuel S., 1881, Santa Maria, Cal., L., B. S. 1886, LL. B. 1887.
- Slaten, Allen M., 1859, Jerseyville, L., B.
- Slaten, C. J., 1857, Grafton, R. E.
- Slaten, Robert L., 1876, Dow, F.
- \*Sloan, John J., 1872, Fairfield, Contractor.
- Sloan, Wm. P., 1860, St. Louis, Mo., 121 Merchants Exchange, L., R. E.
- Smiley, Samuel C., 1861, O'Fallon, Ret. F.
- \*Smith, Chas. F., 1896, Springfield, L., Lieutenant, Fourth Illinois Volunteers in Spanish-American War.
- \*Smith, George W., 1865, Murphysboro, L., B. S. 1868. See Sketch.
- Smith, Henry M., 1880, Olmstead.
- Smith, M. B., 1863, Mattoon.
- Smith, O. O., 1880, Freeburg.
- Smith, Richard L., 1885, Washougal, Wash., M. D.
- \*Smith, Thos. S., 1850, Carlyle.
- Smith, Wm. B., 1864, Mattoon, Jeweler.
- Smith, Wm. D., 1858, Collinsville.
- \*Smith, W. H., 1856, Spring Garden, F.
- \*Smith, Wm. S., 1853, Greenville, B.
- Smith, Wm. W., 1879, Greenville, M.
- Sneed, Wm. Y., 1860, Louisville.
- \*Snell, Jesse, 1892, Opdyke.
- Snider, John W., 1864, Carbondale, M.
- Snyder, J. Scott, 1896, Kansas City, Mo., 311 East 11th St., M. D.
- \*Snyder, Wm. H., 1840, Belleville, A. M. 1843. See Sketch.
- Solomon, Francis M., 1860, Vancils Point.
- Solomon, Thomas J., 1860, Vancils Point.
- Sommerfeldt, Alfred G., 1862, Des Moines, New Mexico, F.
- Sommerfeldt, John F., 1868, St. Louis, Mo., 3234 Pine Blvd., Insurance Agent, M. S. 1873.
- \*Songer, Jacob W., 1861, Xenia, F.
- \*Songer, John A., 1865, Salem, M. D.
- Songer, James W., 1861, Xenia, F.
- Sowers, Benjamin, 1905, Ullin, Min., F.
- Spangler, David W., 1864, Lagrange, Mo., F.
- \*Sparks, W. A. J., 1849, St. Louis, Mo., B. S. 1850. See Sketch.
- Spence, James, 1858, Elm Grove.
- Spence, John W., 1867, Venice, F.
- Spence, Obadiah, 1857, Elm Grove.

- Spencer, Daniel H., 1880, Beaucoup.
- Spencer, James E., 1874, Dubois.
- Spencer, T. J., 1855, Washington, D. C., Captain in Civil War.
- Spies, Jacob A., 1878, Graetinger, Iowa, B., B. S. and LL. B. 1881.
- Staats, Ethan F., 1878, Sedalia, Mo., M. D., A. B. 1885.
- Staats, Lewis N., 1884, Lebanon, State's Attorney of Madison County, 1896 to 1900, Ret. F. and L.
- Staley, George A., 1870, Fairfield, R. E.
- Staley, George A., 1872, Carmi, Mil.
- Stallings, Wm. H., 1877, Alhambra, M., Grain and Stock Dealer.
- Stansberry, George W., 1883, New York, N. Y., Sup't Adams Express Co.
- \*Stansberry, James E., 1860, Mt. Vernon, Secret Service.
- Stansfield, S. N., 1855, Evansville, Ind.
- \*Stapp, W. B., 1854, Vandalia.
- \*Steel, Frank, 1885, Robinson.
- Steele, Robert, 1884, Cordell, Okla., T., L., R. E., B. S. 1890, LL. B. 1893.
- Steele, Wm. J., 1889, Baldwin, Long Island, M. D.
- Stelle, Cyrus B., 1894, McLeansboro, M.
- Stelle, J. P., 1868, Dahlgren.
- \*Stelle, Thompson B., 1867, McLeansboro, L., B. S. 1868, LL. B., County Judge of Hamilton County, 1869-73.
- Step, J. P., 1855, Alhambra.
- Stephens, Ralph W., 1903, Patoka, F., Telegraph Operator.
- Stephenson, Robert A., 1858, Petersburg, M. D., F.
- Stevens, John H., 1867, Gillespie.
- Stevens, James M., 1894, St. Jacob, T.
- Stickel, Isaiah, 1850, Baldwin, Kan., A. M. 1856. See Sketch.
- Stickel, James, 1852, Lemon City, Florida, F.
- Still, J. W., 1855, Lawrence, Kan.
- \*Stites, Samuel M., 1859, O'Fallon, F., Captain in Civil War.
- Stone, Stephen R., 1865, Fayetteville, Ark.
- Stonecipher, Andrew W., 1877, Iuka.
- \*Stookey, James M., 1862, Santa Monica, Cal., Carpenter.
- Stookey, Lewis C., 1866, Belleville, F.
- Stout, C. C., 1862, Belleville.
- \*Strattan, Chas. T., 1869, Chicago, L., T. See Sketch.
- Street, Chas. W., 1851, Carlinville.
- Stuntz, C. C., 1855, Belleville.
- \*Sugg, Wm. H., 1853, Pocahontas.
- \*Sullens, Fletcher, 1868, Fenton, Mo.

- \*Sullens, James M., 1865, Fenton, Mo.
- \*Summers, P. J., 1854, Beardstown, Ed.  
Sweeney, Nelson D., 1894, Min., care of Century M. E. Church, East St. Louis.
- Sweeny, Chas. H., 1854, Hot Springs, Ark., Lieutenant, 119th Illinois Infantry, S. C. W.
- Symons, Henry B., 1900, Dubois.
- \*Taggart, Wm. B., 1862, Lebanon, F.
- \*Talbot, Henry C., 1848, Waterloo, Ed., Illinois Legislator, 1862-63, County Judge, 1872-77, Board of Equalization, 1868-72.
- \*Tam, Joseph H., 1837, Logansport, Ind., Philo Founder. See Sketch.
- Tanquary, Roy J., 1893, Villa Ridge.
- Tate, George R., 1863, Belleville, F.
- \*Tate, James B., 1872, Evansville, Ind.
- \*Taylor, Edwin V., 1883, Robinson.  
Taylor, J. A., 1874, Carbondale, Min., Sup't Mt. Vernon District, Southern Illinois Conference.
- \*Taylor, Joel, M. D., 1850, Carlyle.  
Taylor, Orland G., 1882, Palestine, M. D.  
Taylor, S. G. H., 1880, Portland, Ore., T. S.
- Tecklenburg, Fred J., 1891, Belleville, L., State's Attorney, St. Clair County, 1904-11, LL. B. 1893.
- \*Tetrick, Burrell, 1839, Staunton, M.  
Tetrick, N. B., 1864, Chicago.
- \*Thacker, Harry, 1899, Vienna, F.
- \*Thatcher, Perry, 1873, Nebo, A. B. 1880, Music Professor.
- \*Thatcher, Richard, 1865, Edmond, Okla., S. C. W., B. S. 1878, C. P., Min.
- \*Thomas, C. L., 1855, St. Louis, Mo.
- \*Thomas, Chas. W., 1857, Belleville, L.  
Thomas, James F., 1861, Belleville, L.  
Thomas, James H., 1865, Denver, Col., 719 Equitable Bldg., Ed., B. S. 1869.  
Thomas, J. M., 1868, Denver, Col., 2812 High St., Bkpr.
- \*Thomas, Samuel K., 1848, Belleville, B. S. 1848, Soldier Mexican War.
- Thompson, Augustine, 1867, Hecker.  
Thompson, Chas. A., 1894, Bridgeport.  
Thompson, Horace H., 1874, Ashley.  
Thompson, James L., 1867, Vandalia.
- \*Thompson, James S., 1838, Salem, Iowa.  
Thompson, J. W., 1857, Mt. Pulaski.  
Thompson, Lewis C., 1862, St. Louis, Mo., R. E.



- Thompson, Wm. H., 1867, Vandalia.  
 Thompson, W. V. C. 1853, Cincinnati, Ohio, T., M. D.  
 Thon, Christian O., 1904, Belleville, C. E.  
 Thrall, Chas. H., 1896, St. Francisville, C. P., Min., A. B. 1903.  
 Thrall, Harold, 1900, Noble, A. B. 1905, Min.  
 Thrall, L. W., 1869, Flora, Min., A. M. 1872, ex-President Hartford  
 Collegiate Institute, Kansas.  
 Thurston, H. F., 1883, Troy.  
 Tincher, John H., 1872, Parsons, Kan., Mechanic.  
 Tincher, W. F., 1867, Rosemond, F.  
 \*Tipton, John W., 1867, Elizabethtown, Tenn., L., B. S. 1868. See Sketch.  
 Titsworth, C., 1911, Oblong, S., McKendree.  
 \*Tomlin, J. T., 1849, Decatur, A. M. 1853, C. P., President of College in  
 New Jersey.  
 Tomlin, James T., 1852, San Diego, Cal., 112 National Ave.  
 Torbutt, F. E., 1883, Pueblo, Col., L., LL. B. 1887.  
 Townsend, A. E., 1909, Cobden, T.  
 Townsend, Russell E., 1904, Cobden, T., A. B. 1909, S., Illinois Wes-  
 leyian University.  
 Trautmann, Wm. E., 1889, East St. Louis, L., LL. B. 1893, B. S. 1895,  
 M. S. 1898. See Sketch.  
 Tribble, James F., 1882, Batchtown, L., B.  
 Tribble, Joseph F., 1908, Batchtown.  
 Trueb, Chas., 1911, St. Louis, Mo., 2401 Menard St., S., McKendree.  
 \*Truscott, Wm., 1857, Fairfield, M. D.  
 Tucker, J. R., 1871, Lyons, Kan., F.  
 Turner, Fred, 1889, East St. Louis.  
 Turner, L. D., 1867, Belleville, L., B. See Sketch.  
 Turnley, E. T., 1909, Post Oak, Va., S.  
 Tuthill, J. L., 1853, Vergennes.  
 \*Tuttle, J. W., 1855, Carlyle, L.  
 \*Tyner, Wm. H. H., 1864, Carbondale, Min., A. M. 1868.  
 Tyree, Wm., 1852, St. Mary's, Mo.  
 Umbarger, W. Anderson, 1870, Collinsville, Telegraph Operator.  
 Utt, John E., 1864, Omaha, Neb., 1223 Farnam St., Secretary Board of  
 Trade, General Freight Agent, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern  
 R. R., B. S. 1868.  
 \*Utt, Lee H., 1860, Redlands, Cal., Major, S. C. W., Ranchman.  
 \*Uzzell, I. J., 1872, Granite City, D.  
 Vallon, John L., 1877, Gunnison, Col., M.  
 Vandaveer, A., 1873, Browns.  
 Vandaveer, John W., 1874, Mt. Erie.

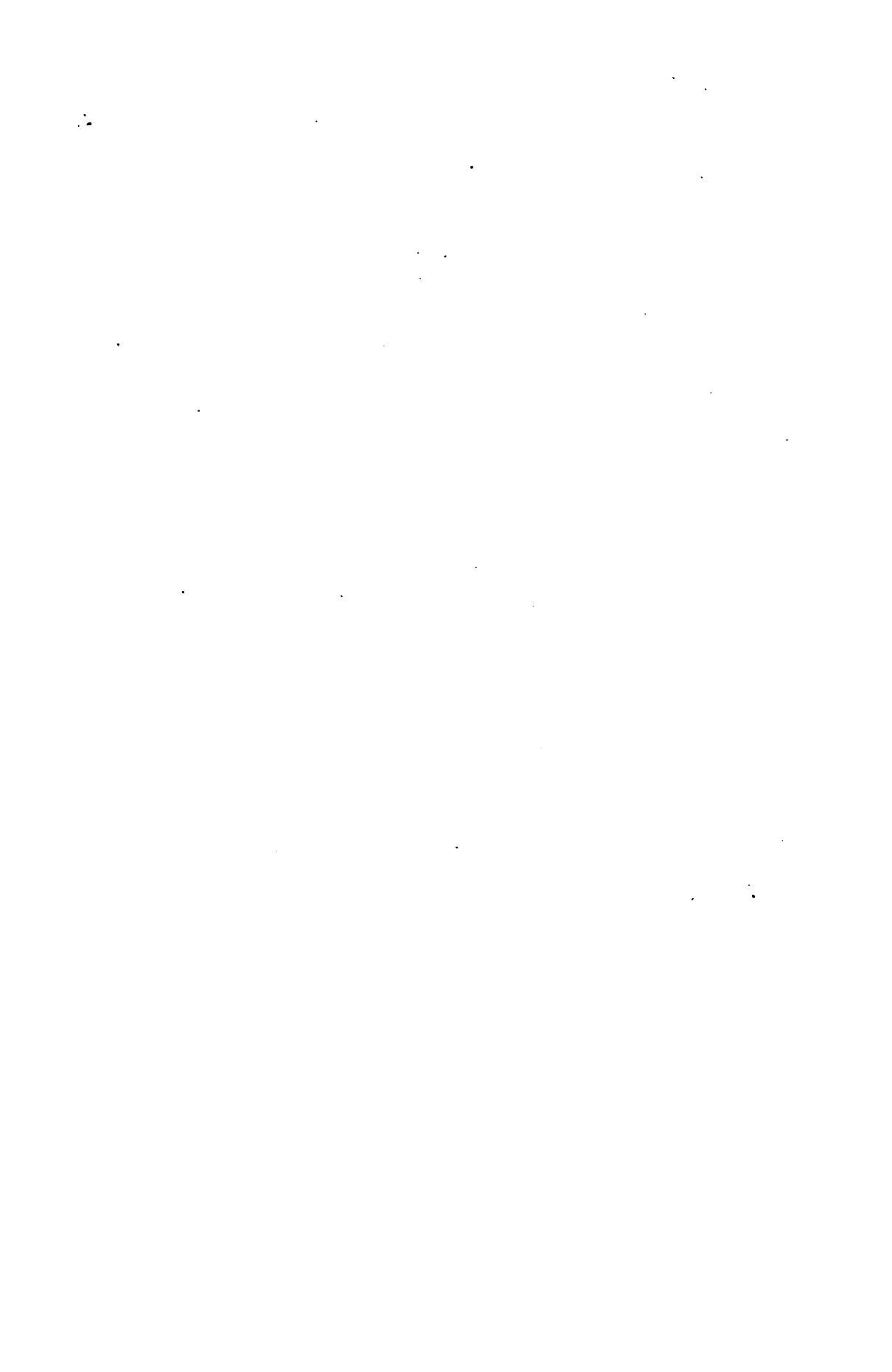
- Van Treese, Harry L., 1895, Douglas, Ariz., Agent International Customs Commission.
- Van Treese, Wm. O., 1886, Douglas, Ariz., Bkpr.
- \*Vermillion, Pinckney D., 1852, Carthage, Mo., Min.
- Vernor, Daniel Z., 1880, Olney, Laundryman.
- \*Vernor, Joseph A., 1867, Nashville, L.
- Vest, Eugene W., 1869, Tacoma, Wash., 317 North L. St., T. S.
- Vest, Thos. L., 1852, Mulberry Grove, M.
- Vickrey, A. C., 1904, Louisville, Medical S., Washington University, St. Louis.
- Vickrey, W. C., 1901, Iola, F., B.
- \*Vineyard, D. T., 1841, Troy, F.
- Virgin, T. J., 1879, St. Jacob, F.
- Vonnahme, J. V., 1900, East St. Louis, 38 St. Clair Ave., Saloon-keeper.
- Wade, Frank W., 1884, O'Fallon.
- \*Wakefield, Ira, 1837, Mascoutah, F., A. B. 1843.
- \*Walker, Henry D., 1869, Olathe, Kan., T.
- Walker, James R., 1876, Shiloh.
- \*Wall, Finley W., 1837, Owensboro, Ky., Cl.
- Wall, George W., 1853, Evanston, L. See Sketch.
- Wall, S. W., 1877, East Carondelet.
- \*Wall, Wm. B., 1838, Owensboro, Ky., ex-County Clerk, Daviess Co.
- Wallace, S. W., 1877, Edwardsville, Min.
- Wallace, Wm. E., 1897, Festus, Mo.
- Wallis, Edward, 1901, Lebanon, B. S. 1905, Den.
- Wallis, Marshall, 1899, Normal, M. D.
- \*Wallis, Robert, 1851, McLeansboro, died in College.
- Wallis, Robert, 1900, Urbana, Den.
- \*Wallis, Wm., 1856, Lebanon, Min., C. P., S. C. W., Lieutenant, 117th Illinois Volunteers, A. M. 1862.
- Walrath, Arthur, 1908, Lebanon, S., McKendree.
- Walrath, C. H., 1906, Lebanon, R. E.
- Walton, J. W., 1871, Medora, M. D.
- Walton, Wm. C., 1888, Lebanon, A. B. 1892, A. M. and Ph. D., Vice-President of McKendree, 1896 to 1908, Professor of Greek, McKendree, 1894 to 1911.
- Wangelin, George F., 1878, Belleville, C. M.
- \*Ward, J. T., 1847, Belleville, F.
- Ward, Wm. E., 1868, Belleville, L., M. S. 1872.
- \*Ward, Wm. R., 1863, Benton, B.
- Warderman, A. W., 1855, Columbia.
- \*Warnock, John, 1839, East Carondelet, F.

- \*Warnock, Lafayette, 1839, Columbia, M., Mil.  
 Warren, F. G., 1907, Mt. Vernon, T., A. B. 1910.  
 Warren, S. B., 1896, Centralia.  
 Watson, Albert, 1874, Mt. Vernon, L., B., State's Attorney, Jefferson County, 1892-96, Master in Chancery, 1890-92, Democratic Candidate Attorney-General of Illinois, 1904, B. S. 1876.  
 Watson, Walter, 1871, Mt. Vernon, M. D., See Sketch.  
 Watts, James A., 1871, Nashville, L., B.  
 \*Weathersbee, Wilson, 1872, Benton, F., M. S. 1873.  
 Weaver, John E., 1901, New Memphis, Bkpr.  
 Webb, Albert, 1894, Caseyville, F.  
 Webb, Jean F., Jr., 1884, Denver, Col., 1401 High St., L., Electrical Engineer, A. B. 1889.  
 \*Webb, Philander C., 1861, Parkersburg, Captain, S. C. W.  
 Weber, Arnold P., 1907, Los Angeles.  
 Weber, Arthur L., 1904, Cucamonga, Cal., A. B. 1907, M. D.  
 Webster, G. H., 1873, Nokomis, Printer.  
 Webster, Irwin D., 1872, Pleasant Hill. See Sketch.  
 \*Weeden, John, 1857, Bartley, Neb., Min., A. M. 1866.  
 \*Weeden, Thos. C., 1847, Minneapolis, Minn. See Sketch.  
 \*Weer, Moses M., 1850, Carlinville, Mil., died at College.  
 \*Weer, Wm., 1837, Kansas City, Mo., L., S. C. W., Member of Kansas Senate and Constitutional Convention, A. M. 1841.  
 Wehrheim, Arthur V., 1901, Baldwin.  
 Weible, John F., 1870, New Athens, M.  
 Weiss, Edward, 1883, Freeburg, R. F. D. No. 2, F.  
 \*Welch, Chas., 1863, Ramsey, M. D.  
 West, Benjamin J., 1862, Minneapolis, Minn., 1926 Fifth Ave.  
 \*West, Chas. A., 1870, Edwardsville, died in College.  
 Westcott, Wm. B., 1862, Ada, Oklahoma, S. C. W., C. M., B. S. 1864.  
 Weygandt, G. F. W., 1880, Belleville, R. E.  
 Wheaton, Wm. F., 1870, Dallas, Tex., 294 San Jacinto St., Cl.  
 Wheeler, Francis A., 1879, Newton.  
 Wherley, Christian, 1864, Highland.  
 Whitacre, Walter S., 1878, Mt. Vernon, T., Photographer, Poet.  
 \*White, A. J., 1854, Carlyle, L.  
 \*White, Daniel, 1844, San Antonio, Tex., L., B. S., 1848.  
 White, Francis M., 1860, Richview.  
 White, Franklin A., 1867, St. Louis, Mo., Ticket Agent, Union Station.  
 White, James P., 1863, Millstadt, Poultry Farmer.  
 White, Wm. W., 1870, Denver, Col., 501 Kittredge Ave., L.  
 Whittier, Wm. W., 1866, St. Louis, Mo., M. D.

- Wiess, Allen S., 1907, Brighton, Min., S., McKendree.
- \*Wiggins, G. L., 1893, Lebanon, T.
- \*Wilbanks, Robert A. D., 1860, Chicago, L., ex-Cl. Southern Illinois Division State Supreme Court, State Representative.
- \*Wilbanks, Van W., 1869, Mt. Vernon, B., R. E.
- \*Wilbanks, Wm. H., 1870, Belle Rive, F.
- Wilcox, John F., 1865, Carlyle.
- Wilderman, David H., 1862, Pittsburg, Kan., 409 West Fourth St., M. and Undertaker.
- Wilderman, Hugh H., 1872, St. Louis, Mo., 716 Frisco Bldg., Insurance Agent.
- \*Wilderman, J. M., 1850, Belleville, T.
- Wilkin, Arthur M., 1881, Denver, Col., Sexton First M. E. Church.
- Wilkin, L. C., 1882, Noble, Ret. Min.
- Willi, Albert, 1872, St. Jacob, F.
- \*Williams, Abraham, 1837, Carlinville.
- Williams, Benjamin F., 1879, Belknap.
- Williams, Dwight L., 1895, East St. Louis, 733 North Eighth St.
- \*Williams, Elmer, 1901, Byers, T.
- Williams, John A., 1873, Chester.
- Williams, J. J., 1857, Hillsboro, Mo., Circuit Judge, L.
- \*Williams, Newton, 1847, Lebanon, died in College.
- \*Williams, Orson, 1866, Toronto, Canada.
- \*Williams, T. J., 1857, Spring Garden, M., State Senator. See Sketch.
- Williams, W. B., 1870, Greenville, F.
- \*Williams, W. H., 1850, Mobile, Ala., died in College.
- Williams, W. H., 1893, Parish.
- Willoughby, E. T., 1860, Decatur, 948 West Macon St., S. C. W.
- \*Willoughby, W. H., 1869, Macon, M.
- Wilson, Arthur H., 1882, Alma.
- Wilson, Bluford B., 1859, Springfield. See Sketch.
- Wilson, James L., 1894, Trenton, Electrical Engineer.
- Wilson, John H., 1865, McLeansboro, U. S. Inspector, Des Moines Rapids Improvement, Constructor and Contractor, B. S. 1868.
- Wilson, Joshua, 1878, Columbia, L.
- Wilson, Judson C., 1865, Cairo.
- Wilson, M. A., 1901, Minneapolis, Minn., 310 Plymouth Ave., Man.
- \*Wilson, Otho, 1867, Jackson, Mo.
- Wilson, R. C., 1907, Trenton, F.
- Wilson, Robert M., 1867, Perryville, Mo., B.
- Wilson, Thos., 1874, Sabine Pass, Tex., Min., British Soldier in Crimean War.

- Wilson, Wm. C., 1873, Blair.  
Wilson, Wm. H., 1880, The Dalles, Ore., L., LL. B. 1882.  
\*Wilton, Richard, 1847, Quincy.  
\*Winn, Byron, 1853, Springfield, died in College.  
Winn, Chas. L., 1854, Springfield.  
Winn, R. D., 1853, Springfield.  
Wood, Chas. L., 1857, Woodlawn.  
Wood, Millard F., 1867, Independence, Kan., 200 East Main St., Treasurer, Montgomery County, 1886-90, Enumerator of Tenth Census of U. S., F., M., D.  
Wood, Samuel A., 1851, Greencastle, Ind.  
Woollard, Francis M., 1852, Wauwatosa, Wis., Ed., Min.  
\*Woollard, W. W., 1852, Mulberry Grove, Min.  
Wright, Howard S., 1900, Hunt, F.  
\*Wright, J. R., 1855, Shaw's Point.  
Wyllie, R. C., 1873, Indianapolis, Ind., Br.  
\*Yost, Casper, 1854, St. Louis, Mo., Saddler.  
Yost, C. R., 1909, Alma, S., McKendree.  
Yates, Fred, 1903, St. Elmo, M. D.  
Zane, Chas. S., 1852, Salt Lake City, Utah, L. See Sketch.  
\*Zane, James S., 1853, Carthage, Mo., T. S., Sheriff of Jasper County, 1872-74.

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